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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Belgium and Holland; with a Sketch of the Revolution in the Year 1830. By Pryse L. Gordon, Esq., author of "A Guide into Italy," &c. 2 vols. 12mo. London, 1834. Smith and Elder.

THIS is one of those works for which there will always be a demand. The mania for travelling is part of the English character; and so long as there are foreign countries to visit, so long will an intelligent and useful guide, in the shape of an intelligent and useful book, be at once both valuable and welcome. Mr. Gordon's production is just what the stranger needs—whether he purpose to make a lengthened sojourn, or only to enjoy a few pleasant weeks. In either case, it is desirable to know how to turn both his time and money to the best account; and this is precisely what these pages will assist him in doing. Moreover, they combine amusement and information: let the following extracts speak for themselves.

Lesson to Married Ladies.—"A curious cause has been lately tried at Bruges, the decision of which has thrown the *femmes couvertes* of foreign countries into a panic. A Greek, married to an English woman, and established at Bruges, got into difficulties, and quitted the country without paying his debts. His creditors sued his wife in her maiden name for the amount, and threw her into prison. A high-minded chivalrous Englishman, also living at Bruges, espoused the poor lady's cause, supposing the arrest was illegal; but, though the best counsel that the city afforded pleaded the case, it was decided against her, with costs of suit, it appearing that such is the law of Belgium, and that 'any married woman, participating in her husband's expenses, is liable to the payment of debts thus contracted; and, if insolvent, to imprisonment.'"

Morning Calls.—"The ancient custom of *bon-homme*, paying visits on the first day of the year to your friends and acquaintances, is still kept up at Brussels with great precision. At an early hour, when light is visible, the whole genteel male population of the city is in movement, and every carriage and horse in requisition for the occasion. The pedestrians may be seen crossing each other at every corner, the great contest being, who shall first deliver the cards. A man in good condition will, in the course of the morning's round, *pousser* four-score or one hundred billets in these visits. A novel and ingenious mode of acknowledging these calls was adopted this year (1828) by a citizen who, being encumbered with flesh and keeping no carriage, found his physical powers unequal to the task of leaving his name at the doors of his numerous friends in person. He therefore stationed his servant in his hall with a plentiful supply of visiting cards, to be exchanged for those left for him."

Imposition of Servants.—"The wages of a cook *à la bourgeoise* are ten or twelve Napoleons; a house-maid, eight; a footman, from fifteen to twenty. Belgian domestics, though

not so expert as English in doing the work of a house, and perhaps more capricious in their tempers, are less dainty in their food, and consequently less expensive; but they contract so many bad habits in the service of the English, that they find some difficulty in again getting placed with their countrymen, and this they tell you with great coolness, and make their demands accordingly. The cook is so confident that you will submit to be fleeced, that, in engaging with you, she will say, '*Mais, madame, combien pour profit?*' which, Anglicised, means, 'To what extent may I impose on you?'

Prussian Looms.—"The pleasantest route to Aix-la-Chapelle is through Verviers, which is seated in a rich and populous valley, where the principal cloth manufactories are established. The cloths produced by their looms are finer than ours (the warp and the woof being both of the best Saxon wool); but they are much more costly, and therefore cannot be brought into competition with the English in the market. The King of Prussia, during the war, pretended to be our rival, and laid out enormous sums in establishing looms; but he soon found that, so far from exporting cloth, he could not even clothe his army. Not being willing to acknowledge his failure, he ordered the webs from Leeds to have their selvages embroidered with the Prussian eagles!"

Anecdote of Vandyke.—"Travellers who visit the Pays Bas will find in every town collections of pictures more or less important, and *chefs-d'œuvre* of the old masters in many of the village churches. The celebrated picture of 'St. Martin dividing his Cloak with the Beggars' is in the small church of a village a few miles from Brussels. The history of this work is not a little interesting. Rubens, it is well known, not only recommended Vandyke to visit Italy for his improvement, but furnished him with the means, and letters of introduction. While he halted for a few days at Brussels, on his way, there happened to be a *kermess* there, into the merriment of which he entered with much spirit. At a *cabaret*, where there was a ball, he saw a beautiful country girl, with whom he danced, and became so desperately enamoured of her loveliness, that he followed her home to the above village; and, contriving to scrape an acquaintance with her family, he thought of nothing else. In the mean time the funds with which his generous patron had supplied him were daily diminishing; and he found that, unless they could be replaced, it would be necessary to abandon his Italian expedition. In this dilemma he applied to the *curé* of the village, stating that he was an historical painter, and understanding that an altar-piece was wanted for the church, he would undertake to paint one on very moderate terms. The priest smiled at the stripling's pretensions to execute such a work, and put him off, saying 'there were no funds.' Vandyke, however, insisted on making the experiment, only demanding to be supplied with canvass. 'He would paint the picture,' he said, 'and leave the price to the *curé's* liberality.' Inspired, we may easily believe, by

the love and romance of a young heart, the future painter of kings and courtiers instantly commenced his work, and finished it in a few weeks. The priest, though no connoisseur, could not help admiring the beautiful figure of the Saint, and sent for a friend at Brussels to judge of its merits. This person had some taste, and recommended its purchase; but the youth would neither tell his name nor fix the price of his labours. 'If is, however, said that he obtained for it 100 florins (a considerable sum in those days), and being thus again enabled to pursue his journey, he bid adieu to his dulcinea, and departed for Italy. This anecdote is given in a rare little work, '*Sketches of the Flemish Artists*,' published at the Hague in 1642."

Saandham.—"Immortalised by an extraordinary circumstance, Saandham, among foreigners, has unaccountably changed its name to Saardham, probably in compliment to the czar carpenter! The aspect it offers, when approached by Beverwyck, is as singular as the fact which made it so renowned. On a space of less than two leagues, without trees or hills, are crowded 2,000 mills, some of which are of a prodigious height. In casting the eye over this moving forest, you behold, at short distances, small standards and flags of different colours, fixed on the tops of houses, with garlands of flowers and ribands interlaced on the wings of the mills whirling in their circuit, while crowns of the most brilliant hues, suspended at the extremities of their sails, describe still larger circles. This is the way by which the Saandhamites announce their marriages; each flag indicates a nuptial, and every mill belonging to the families of the *nouveaux mariés* carries the same trophies. The aristocratic miller, by this means, exhibits his wealth, and attracts his clients and friends. On the same horizon, and in the middle of this general joy, the fixed wings of other mills shew the deaths of their proprietors."

Village of Brock.—"Before arriving at the village, you discover an extensive piece of water, bordered by pavilions and kiosks, highly adorned. At a middling sort of inn, beyond the precincts of this sanctuary, the traveller descends, and he must consider it no small favour to procure a guide to conduct him into the interior of this elysium. It is said that both the law and the usage forbid carriages from entering the street. Besides, there is a more forcible reason, which cannot be disputed, viz. there is no street; for the little lanes which separate the domains are so narrow, that they are only practicable to pedestrians, who rarely tread on the pretty paved bricks, arranged in a sort of Mosaic work, with pebbles and shells; and a dog or a cat is seldom seen to intrude on them. It is also alleged that a law formerly existed which obliged passengers to take off their shoes before entering the street. In summer the alleys are covered with fine sand, disposed in compartments which are frequently not disturbed for a whole day, the inhabitants having but little intercourse with

each other, preferring a promenade in their gardens; and when visits are paid, they have access to their neighbours by the rear of their houses,—a suite of toys, one more ornamented than another, fairy canals, and bridges intersecting them at every ten yards, and serpentine in a truly cockney taste. At every step you see a new luxury. Here a house in the form of a temple, with a superstructure of painted deal, crowned with clay busts and wigs; in another dwells a retired burgomaster, who retains a painter by the year to revarnish his walls daily; a third has an iron gate to his garden, which cost 10,000 florins, and ugly in proportion; in his neighbourhood a bourgeois of Amsterdam has erected two columns of Carrara marble in front of a brick building on a quay, at an expense of 20,000 florins. His garden exhibits three ponds, greener than his lawn, with every possible specimen of bridge. In a wooden-painted pavilion is a priest in costume, with legs crossed and spectacles on nose, reading his breviary, while a fishing-rod and line, suspended into the pond at his side, wait for a gudgeon. On a bare and peaked rock, a shepherd of the Alps blows his horn, without prevailing on a cow in the act of crossing a bridge to advance one step. At the bottom of a massive grove, a villager endeavours to obtain the favours of a coy nymph, who does not appear at all moved by his addresses. A *chasseur* has been planted for twenty years, waiting orders to shoot a wild duck, stationed a few yards from the muzzle of his gun, while a group of swans regard the enemy with the utmost *sang froid*! Another amateur has varied the manner of shewing his taste, and, imitating nature, he has planted a number of yews; and, as they grow up, they are converted into chairs, ladders, wild boars, &c. It is difficult to retain your gravity in passing through this chaos of absurdity; especially when you are informed by the pompous proprietor that his garden is quite in the English style! To sum up the account of this arsenal of villanous taste,—it is appreciated at its true value; for no one but a citizen of Brock has any other feeling in viewing it but as a mass of bad taste and absurdity. In no other part of the world has so much money been expended so foolishly, yet it deserves to be seen and to be praised; for the sums daily expended in cleaning the canals, repairing the bridges and the alleys, employ a multitude of labourers. A large board is fixed on a trellis, in the most public place, containing the names of the proprietors who have neglected to make the necessary repairs; so that the defaulters are kept on the alert to avoid this species of pillory, by seldom omitting to restore any deficiency."

Dutch Customs.—"We cannot refrain from mentioning a few trifling but characteristic customs. The stranger will seldom walk far in a Dutch town without meeting a man in a long black gown and a low cocked hat, with a black cap depending behind. This is a public officer—the *Clansprecher*. His office is, on the death of any person, to inform all the friends and acquaintances of the melancholy event. The funeral of a Dutchman is expensive according to the time of the day. If the interment is after two o'clock, the charge is 25 florins; after three, 100 florins; and if later, double that sum. The cause of this singular custom we have not been able to learn. Every person who could claim the slightest acquaintance with the deceased, follows him to the grave. The ceremony being over, the mourners pay their compliments to the widow or nearest relation, who provides liquor, and

the glass circulates three or four times; all then depart, except the near relations and particular friends of the family, who are especially invited to a feast. The nearest akin to the defunct takes the direction of it; bumpers are drank to the memory of their departed friend and prosperity to those he has left behind him, until their grief is completely drowned in wine or Scheidam. Songs then succeed; the musicians are called in; the widow leads off the first dance, and the festivities continue until daylight separates the merry mourners! These strange festivities were carried to such excess, that they were expressly forbid in the province of Overyssel. When a person is sick, instead of tying up his *rapper*, as in England, a small board is placed before the door, containing, on a written paper, a daily *bulletin* of the state of the invalid. When there is an *accouchement*, the placard is tastefully ornamented with lace. By these ingenious expedients the anxious inquiries of the friends of the families are satisfied, while the sick person is not disturbed, nor the domestics harassed by the continual racket of the knocker, or ringing of the bell; some have a refinement on this mode, by placing a box to the board, into which inquirers throw their names. On the celebration of a marriage, instead of the bride-cake which is distributed in England, it is customary for the newly married couple to send to their particular friends two bottles of wine, generally the best old hock, spiced and sugared, and decorated with a profusion of ribands in true lovers' knots!"

Rapid Travelling.—"Since the invention of steam, the navigation of the Rhine is greatly increased, and Switzerland is brought to our doors. A man may now breakfast in London on Monday; the next morning he may have the same meal at Rotterdam. He ascends the Rhine and visits the magnificent scenery of the Rheingold; and within ten days he may return to the British metropolis, at a trifling expense."

We conclude with a sketch of English wanderers,—“to all an example—to no one a pattern;” and with some good advice to travellers in general.

“A great error is committed by English travellers in overburdening themselves with baggage. We caution them against this, for besides the trouble it will give them at the custom-houses, the utmost vigilance will hardly prevent their losing a great part of it. It is of great importance to procure a trusty and intelligent servant. On him depends many of the little *agrémens* of travelling, and they should therefore be very careful in their selection; one who is not perfectly acquainted with the countries which he visits, and with the French, German, and Italian languages, will be rather an incumbrance than otherwise. In large towns, *tables-d'hôte* are to be preferred to private rooms, as they are always more plentifully served, and afford an opportunity of mixing with the people of the country, and of improving in their language; but, unfortunately, many tourists have a dislike to public rooms, and to converse with strangers. If, on coming abroad, they would, instead of boasting of national superiority, lay aside some of the prejudices of their country, and accommodate themselves to foreign customs, they would be both better treated and more respected. We have often heard it insinuated, that their money alone renders Englishmen supportable. We do not, however, think so ill of our countrymen as to believe this to be generally the case. A well-educated gentleman, with some knowledge of the world, will always conduct himself

properly either at home or abroad; but the fact is, that since the general peace, a class of *parvenus*, who do as little credit to their country as to themselves, have made their appearance in hordes in all parts of the Continent. Once, in a public room at Antwerp, the author overheard one of these Bulls swearing at the waiter in wretched French, because he could not be served with a buttered toast at breakfast; while his friend was equally vociferous in ‘damning the rascally country that did not afford a bottle of port to wash down his biftick, or a bootjack that an Englishman can use.’ In regard to money, the most convenient, and the easiest to get discounted, are the circular notes of Hammersley and Herries. Napoleons are the best circulating medium in gold, but they must be purchased at a premium. A great deal of trouble will be saved by the tourist by confining his wardrobe into small compass, and, if well stowed in a stout portmanteau, with a capacious sack, will be found ample for any rational man. An umbrella, a Portugal cloak, a small telescope, a brace of pocket-pistols, a case containing two spoons, two forks, and as many knives, are also indispensable necessities; and we know, from experience, that shoes and gaiters are better than boots, which are apt to swell the legs in long journeys. To those who can afford posting, a strong and light travelling carriage is of the highest importance. Englishmen err in bringing to the continent carriages with poles, which always require four horses; whereas, if they purchase that modern machine called a *droski*, at Brussels or at Frankfort, it will be found more suitable to the roads, with stronger wheels, and two persons may travel with a pair of horses; and, besides, the price is much less. Be careful of your passports, and endeavour, before you set out, to have them countersigned (*visé*) by the ambassadors of the countries in your route; this will often prevent delay in their examination, especially on the frontiers of many of the potentates, whose jealousy in admitting strangers into their dominions at this moment is well known. For similar reasons, let no books be found in your possession which are written in favour of liberty, and never utter a word on political subjects after you pass the Meuse. Your *valet de place* will generally be found a spy on you, as well as every waiter at the hotels, and the *commissaire* whom you have hired to shew you the lions. This last class of rogue will also mislead you, and put you to unnecessary trouble and expense in dragging you to every object which he thinks worthy of a stranger’s notice, or mentioned in a guide-book that he will put in your hands. In every large city a respectable person will be procured to act as your *cicerone*, but talk not on public affairs with him, however learned he may be in the arts. Many young travellers commit themselves to deserved censure, by haggling with landlords, waiters, &c. about trifles, for every traveller must submit to a little imposition, and especially an Englishman; but they have been, perhaps, told that they are cheated at all hands, and that it is necessary to make a previous bargain before you enter an hotel. This may be the case at some second-rate inn, but, in general, it is bad policy to merchandise at respectable auberges, and nothing will be gained thereby; for, if your courier knows his business, and is honest (a rare quality, however, in these fellows), you will not be greatly imposed on. It often happens, also, that good food cannot be always had in many places in hot weather, and during Lent; and the tourist who is fas-

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tidious in his diet discovers that he is likely to be starved, because the larder does not afford a single dish of flesh meat. We would, however, advise him to be contented with a *maigre soup* or *omelette*, and a pudding, with vegetables, which he can always command. A list of wines is generally produced, dignified with names of the first quality—avoid these; and, in every part of France and Germany, and Italy, call for the wines which the country produces—denominated *vins du pays*—they will be found the best, and you will not be imposed on by paying for a *vin ordinaire* the price of first growth. Invalids who travel into Italy for health should inform themselves of the best stations at particular seasons. By neglecting this previous information, many persons in search of health go to Florence in winter, when they should be at Pisa, and others to Rome, in preference to Naples. To those who cannot afford the expense of travelling with post-horses, we strongly recommend them to hire a *coiturier*, in preference to the diligence. A *caliche*, with a pair of horses, if for not more than two persons, may be had for twenty-four francs per day, and will accomplish a long journey, at the rate of thirty-five or forty miles, halting one day in the week; and this will be found nearly as cheap as the public conveyances, besides the freedom it gives of doing as you please, as to time and distance. If the party is larger, carriages can be obtained with three horses, sufficiently capacious to contain four persons, with a servant on the box."

The work concludes with an account of the late revolution at Brussels, and is ornamented with some spirited and characteristic sketches.

Carême's Royal Parisian Pastry-Cook and Confectioner. 12mo. pp. 394. London, Mason. *The Cook, Part I.* 8vo. pp. 40. London, Bucknall.

CARÊME, man of taste, of dishes, of *gout*, of all the pleasant varieties of feeding—the mere English reader, plodder, and spoiler of good victuals, is infinitely indebted to Mr. John Porter for editing thee! Illustrated with plates.

Abundance abounds in Carême, and even in what of him is rendered into English. Hundreds of dishes, never made, are prescribed in these pages; for, after all, there is a sad routine in cookery, confined to few sorts, and though we look over these many recipes, we still confine ourselves to the common courses, and never think of trying the rarities so temptingly described.

That man is a cooking animal, can never be too often repeated. In civilisation we think of little else; and savages in the lowest state of nature half roast their fellow-savages after their fashion of cannibal cookery.

Food well cooked never hurts man, woman, or child. It is only when those parts which ought to be removed are left in dishes, that they disagree with the system. A superior cook is, indeed, an immortalising mortal. Still, we think Mr. Carême goes too far when he asserts that "our (i. e. French) modern cookery has become the model of whatever is really beautiful in the culinary art. It has for ever eclipsed all that the sensual nations of antiquity were able to devise towards promoting the luxury of the table; and the art of French cookery, as practised in the nineteenth century, will be the pattern for future ages."

We are not so selfish. We hope that our posterity may improve in this as in all else, and eat such things as we have never dreamt of in our days.

We will not go into his wonders of paste,

but add a few amusing hints and extracts from the *Cook* :—

"*Aphorism.*—To eat well, you must think but little: idleness of the mind is necessary to the activity of the stomach."

"Amongst the great misfortunes which have proceeded from political vicissitudes, Carême quotes, with an emotion truly heart-rending, that of Napoleon when at St. Helena. No writer, not even Messrs. De Las Casas, Montholon, O'Meara, or Antomarchi, has more feelingly described the horrible position of the illustrious captain, reduced to the sad alimentary resources of that barren island. What could Chandelier, the celebrated and devoted head-cook of the exile, do with a shoulder of lean beef, the egotist governor having reserved for his own use the hind, and of course the best part? To what use could he put fowls, or rather skeletons of fowls, turkeys, ducks, &c., which had not attained that rich *embonpoint* that distinguishes them in our happy climate? Sheep alone were passable; but how far were they from the delicate and savoury sheep of the Ardennes and of Préalas. To heighten the disgust and horror of the lonely captive, the garnish, such as truffles, mushrooms, and olives, arrived without aroma, and without any culinary virtue, in preserve-bottles. But shall I describe all the horror of that captivity? No ice at St. Helena; consequently no *feuilletage*, no *gêlées d'entrée*, no *entremets*! and the wretched Chandelier, his eyes dim, his head cast down before his pans, remembering all the *éclat* of the imperial kitchens at the Tuileries, at Vienna, at Berlin, and even at Moscow, seemed to conform himself to the sad thoughts of the great man, revolving in his mind a past replete with glory. There was no game in the island, says the historian: nevertheless, two or three times a year there arrived partridges and pheasants; but the governor monopolised them, and sent a few, very few, to the emperor. 'O, base gastronomie!' exclaims Carême, 'what a blot in thy history!'

"*Consumption of Food, &c. in London.*—The annual consumption of oxen in London is 150,000; calves, 56,000; sheep, 700,000; lambs, 250,000; hogs and pigs, 200,000: the total value of butcher's meat consumed in a year is estimated at 8,500,000*l.* There are 8,500 cargoes of fish, of 40 tons each, brought annually to Billingsgate, besides 20,000 tons by land-carriage; 1,000,000 quarters of wheat; about 80,000*l.* in value of poultry; 21,000,000 lbs. of butter; 25,000,000 lbs. of cheese; vegetables and spirits to the value of 1,000,000*l.*; 2,000,000 barrels of ale and porter, of 36 gallons each; 11,000,000 gallons of spirits and compounds; 65,000 pipes of wine; 7,900,000 gallons of milk, the produce of 9,600 cows; and 2,000 tons of coals, are annually consumed."

Eheu! jam satis!

Narrative of an Expedition through the Upper Mississippi to Itasca Lake, the actual Source of this River; embracing an exploratory Trip through the St. Croix and Burntwood (or Broule) Rivers, in 1832. Under the direction of H. R. Schoolcraft. 8vo. pp. 307. London, 1834. O. Rich.

THIS American volume furnishes us with the details of a government expedition, humanely sent out to terminate the wars between the Chippewa and Sioux Indians, and to introduce the protection of vaccination among these unsettled bands. Two seasons were spent in exploring the distant territory where the majestic Mississippi takes its rise; and the determination of its real source rewarded the exertions

of the travellers. Of the natives visited we do not learn much that is absolutely new, though some of the notices are interesting; and an essay on the Chippewa language is at once very curious and valuable.

The narrative sets out by referring to Lewis and Clarke's excursion to the fountain-head of the Missouri, and to Pike's and Cass's journeys on the Upper Mississippi in 1805 and 1820, since which last no farther attempts had been made to examine the country till the present expedition was undertaken. After having reached the utmost limit of Governor Cass's voyage, Mr. Schoolcraft ascended the eastern fork of the stream, and arrived at Itasca Lake, whence it flows. Of this, he tells us:—

"Itasca Lake, the Lac la Biche of the French, is, in every respect, a beautiful sheet of water, seven or eight miles in extent, lying among hills of diluvial formation, surmounted with pines which fringe the distant horizon, and form an agreeable contrast with the greener foliage of its immediate shores. Its greatest length is from south-east to north-west, with a southern prolongation, or bay, which receives a brook. The waters are transparent and bright, and reflect a foliage produced by the elm, lynn, maple, and cherry, together with other species more abundant in northern latitudes. The lake itself is of irregular form, which will be best illustrated by the accompanying sketch, [for which we must refer to the volume.] It has a single island, upon which we landed, after an hour's paddling from the spot of our arrival and embarkation. We found here the forest-trees above named growing promiscuously with the betula and spruce. The bones of fish and of tortoise found at the locality of former Indian camp fires, indicate the existence of these species in the lake. We observed a deer standing on the margin of the lake; and here, as well as throughout the lakes of the region, found the duck, teal, and loon, in possession of their favourite seclusions. Innumerable shells (a species of small helix), were driven up on the head of the island. Other parts of the lake yield small species of the unio, which were found strewn the bed of the outlet. And it may here be remarked, that this shell exists, in the largest and heaviest species heretofore known, in the lower parts of this stream, the Mississippi having its origin here. The outlet of Itasca Lake is perhaps ten to twelve feet broad, with an apparent depth of twelve to eighteen inches. The discharge of water appears to be copious, compared to its inlet. Springs may, however, produce accessions which are not visible; and this is probable both from the geological character of the country and the transparency and coolness of the water."

He estimates the height of the lake at about 1500 feet above the Atlantic:—

"The highest nothing attained by the Mississippi is on the great diluvial plateau, containing the contiguous waters of Lakes La Salle, Marquette, and Travers, which cannot vary more than a few minutes from forty-eight degrees. These facts will explain the error of the elder geographical writers, who supposed that the parallel of forty-nine degrees would intersect the Mississippi. Its origin in the remote and unfrequented area of country between Leech Lake and Red River, probably an entire degree of latitude south of Turtle Lake, which still figures on some of our maps as its source, throws both the forks of this stream out of the usual route of the fur trade, and furnishes, perhaps, the best reason why its actual sources

have remained so long enveloped in obscurity. The Mississippi river traverses more degrees of latitude than any other river in America, and the remark might, perhaps, be extended to the habitable globe. The extremes of its changes in climate and vegetable productions are, consequently, very great. It occupies more than 3000 miles of the distance between the arctic circle and the equator. Long as it is, however, it has a tributary longer than itself (the Missouri). Like the Niger, its mouth was discovered by expeditions down its current; but, unlike that stream, which has so long held the geographical world in suspense, its sources have been also sought from its central parts. Its entire course is at length known; and we may now appeal with full certainty to the Balize and to Itasca Lake, as its most extreme points. At the latter, it is a placid basin of transparent spring water; at the former, it is as turbid as earth in suspension can make it, and carries a forest of floating trees on its bosom. Below the junction of its primary forks it expands, at very unequal distances, into eight sheets of clear water, each of which has features worthy of admiration. Four of these, Lac Travers, Cass Lake, Winnepeg, and Lake Pepin, are lakes of handsome magnitude and striking scenery. The number of its tributaries of the first, and the second, and the third class, is so large, that it would furnish a labour of some research to determine it. The Missouri, the Ohio, and the Arkansas, are of the noblest class. Whoever has stood at the junction of these streams, as the writer has done, must have been impressed with an idea of magnitude and power which words are incapable of conveying. The broadest parts of its channel lie in the central portions of its valley. Its depth is great in all its lower parts, and increases as it flows on to the gulf; and its general descent and velocity are such as to appear very striking characteristics. Noble views arrest the eye of the observer in every part of its diversified course. Originating in a heavy and extensive bed of diluvial soil superimposed upon primitive strata, it soon wears its channel down to the latter, and after running over them for several hundred miles, plunges at length, at the Falls of St. Anthony, over the carboniferous limestone formation which is so prevalent and so valuable for its mineral deposits below that point. This is finally succeeded by diluvial and alluvial banks, the latter of which are semi-annually enriched by fresh deposits, and exhibit a delta as broad and as exuberant as the Nile. Like the latter, it has its cataracts in the Falls of St. Anthony and Pukaskama, and in numerous lesser leaps and cascades, where its current is tossed into foam, and threatens destruction to the navigation. Such are its physical traits, and there is enough in their character, magnitude, and variety, to lead our contemplations irresistibly 'through nature up to nature's God.'"

So much for the river; and we will now devote two extracts to the dark inhabitants on its banks.

"Among them," says our author, when at Cass Lake, "I observed the widow of a Chippewa warrior, who had been killed some three or four weeks previous, in the foray of the Leech Lake war party, in the Sioux country. She was accompanied by her children, and appeared dejected. I asked one of the Indians the place of her residence. He replied, here; that her husband had been a brave warrior, and went, on the call of the Leech Lake chief, with a number of volunteers, to join the party. I asked him of what number the party con-

sisted. He replied, about one hundred. Who had led them? The Gneule Platte. Where they had met the enemy? South of the head of Leech river. What had been the result of the action? They were victorious, having taken three scalps on the field, and lost but one, being the husband of the widow referred to. The action had, however, been at long shots, with frequent changes of position, and the enemy had finally fled to a village for reinforcement. The Chippewas took this opportunity to retreat, and, after consultation, returned, bringing back the three scalps as memorials of their prowess. These trophies had, we learned, been exhibited in the customary dances at Leech Lake, after which one of them was forwarded to Oza Windib's band, to undergo a like ceremony. It was now exhibited by the young men, in her behalf, for a purpose which was certainly new to me. Although I knew that this people were ingenious in converting most circumstances, connected both with fortune and misfortune, into a means of soliciting alms, I had never before seen the scalp of an enemy employed as a means of levying contributions. Such, however, was the purpose for which it was now brought forward. It was exhibited with all the circumstances of barbarian triumph. Shouts and dancing intermingled with the sounds of the rattle and Indian drum, form the conspicuous traits of such a scene. Short harangues, terminated by a general shout, fill up the pauses of the dance, and at this moment the drums cease. It was an outcry of this kind that first drew my attention to a neighbouring eminence. I observed some of the simple bark enclosures which mark the locality of a Chippewa burial-ground. Near them was erected a sort of triumphal arch, consisting of bent and tied saplings, from the arc formed by which depended an object which was said to be the remains of decaying scalps. Around this was gathered a crowd of dancers, moving in a circle. The fresh scalp was suspended from a rod. Every time it waved a new impulse seemed to be given to the shouting. The widow and her children were present. And the whole group of spectators, Canadians as well as Indians, appeared to regard the ceremony with an absorbing interest. In the brief pause which separated each dance, presents were thrown in. And all that was given was deemed the property of the widow. This was the scalp dance."

The following is yet more descriptive:—

"In mere externals the Chippewas are not essentially different from other tribes of the Algonquin stock in the western country. And the points in which a difference holds may be supposed to have been, for the most part, the effects of a more ungenial climate. They are, to a less extent than most of the tribes, cultivators of the soil, and more exclusively hunters and warriors. Living in a portion of the continent remarkable for the number of its large and small lakes, they find a common resource in fish, and along with this enjoy the advantage of reaping the wild rice. Their government has been deemed a paradox, at the same time exercising, and too feeble to exercise, power. But it is not more paradoxical than all patriarchal governments, which have their tie in filial affection, and owe their weakness to versatility of opinion. War and other public calamities bring them together, while prosperity drives them apart. They rally on public danger with wonderful facility, and they disperse with equal quickness. All their efforts are of the partisan, popular kind; and if these do not succeed they are dispirited. There is

nothing in their institutions and resources suited for long-continued, steady exertion. The most striking trait in their moral history is the institution of the Totem—a sign manual, by which the affiliation of families is traced, agreeing more exactly, perhaps, than has been supposed with the armorial bearings of the feudal ages; and this institution is kept up with a feeling of importance which it is difficult to account for. An Indian, as is well known, will tell his specific name with great reluctance, but his generic or family name, in other words, his Totem, he will declare without hesitation, and with an evident feeling of pride. None of our tribes have proceeded farther than the first rude steps in hieroglyphic writing; and it is a practice in which the Chippewas are peculiarly expert. No part of their country can be visited without bringing this trait into prominent notice. Every path has its blazed and figured trees, conveying intelligence to all who pass, for all can read and understand these signs. They are taught to the young as carefully as our alphabet, with the distinction, however, that hieroglyphic writing is the prerogative of the males. These devices are often traced on sheets of birch-bark attached to poles. They are traced on war-clubs, on canoe-paddles, bows, or gunstocks. They are often drawn on skins, particularly those used as back-dresses by warriors. They have also other hieroglyphic modes of communicating information, by poles with knots of grass attached to them, or rings of paint, and often by antlers, or animals' heads suspended by the banks of rivers. The following tale is added as an example of the kind of imaginative lore indicated by it.

Origin of the White Fish.—"In ancient times, when the Indians were better than they now are, when their laws were enforced by the chiefs, and when every crime was promptly punished, there lived a noted hunter and a just man, at a remote point on the north shore of Lake Superior. He had a wife and two sons, who were usually left in the lodge, while he went out in quest of the animals upon whose flesh they subsisted. As game was then abundant, his exertions were well rewarded, and he lived in the enjoyment of every blessing. But there was at this time a venom preparing for his heart, which was not the less poisonous because it was for a time kept in secret. His two little sons had observed the visits of a neighbouring hunter during the absence of their father, and they ventured to remonstrate with their mother on the propriety of receiving clandestine visits, but she was in no temper to be reasoned with. She rebuked them sharply, and finally, on their intimation of disclosing the secret, threatened to kill them if they made any disclosure. They were frightened into silence; but observing the continuance of an improper intercourse, kept up by stealth as it were, they resolved at last to disclose the whole matter to their father. The result was such as might be anticipated. The father being satisfied with the infidelity of his wife, took up a war-club at a moment when he was not perceived, and with a single blow despatched the object of his jealousy. He then buried her under the ashes of his fire, took down his lodge, and removed to a distant position. But the spirit of the woman haunted the children, who were now grown up to the estate of young men. She appeared to them in the shadows of evening; she terrified them in dreams; she harassed their imaginations wherever they went, so that their life was a life of perpetual terrors. They resolved to leave the country, and commenced a journey of many days towards the

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south. They at length came to the Poiwateeg falls. (St. Mary's). But they had no sooner come in sight of these falls, than they beheld the skull of the woman (their mother) rolling along the beach after them. They were in the utmost fear, and knew not what to do to elude her, when one of them observed a large crane sitting on a rock in the rapids. They called out to the bird, 'See, grandfather, we are persecuted by a spirit. Come and take us across the falls so that we may escape her.' This crane was a bird of extraordinary size and great age; and when first described by the two sons, sat in a state of stupor in the midst of the violent eddies of the foaming water. When he heard himself addressed, he stretched forth his neck with great deliberation, and then raising himself on his wings, flew across to their assistance. 'Be careful,' said the crane, 'that you do not touch the back part of my head. It is sore, and should you press against it, I shall not be able to avoid throwing you both into the rapids.' They were, however, attentive on this point, and were both safely landed on the south side of the river. The crane then resumed its former position in the rapids. But the skull now cried out, 'Come, grandfather, and carry me over, for I have lost my children, and am sorely distressed.' The aged bird flew to her assistance, but carefully repeated his injunction, that she must by no means touch the back part of his head, which had been hurt, and was not yet healed. She promised to obey, but she soon felt a curiosity to know where the head of her carrier had been hurt, and how so aged a bird could have acquired such a bad wound. She thought it strange, and before they were half way over the rapids, could not resist the inclination she felt to touch the affected part. Instantly the crane threw her into the rapids. The skull floated down from rock to rock, striking violently against their hard edges, until it was battered to fragments, and the sons were thus happily and effectually relieved from their tormentor. But the brains of the woman, when the skull was dashed against the rocks, fell into the water, in the form of small white roes, which soon assumed the shape of a novel kind of fish, possessing a whiteness of colour peculiar to itself; and these rapids have ever since been well stocked with this new and delicious species of fish. The sons meantime took up their permanent abode at these falls, becoming the progenitors of the present tribe, and in gratitude to their deliverer adopted the crane as their totem."

Two or three outline maps serve to render the geographical information more clear, and the volume an acceptable addition to our knowledge of the New World.

A Catalogue Raisonné of the Works of the most eminent Dutch, Flemish, and French Painters, in which is included a short Biographical Notice of the Artists, with a copious Description of their principal Pictures, &c. By John Smith, Dealer in Pictures. Part the Fifth. London, 1834. Smith and Son.

It gives us great pleasure to find that Mr. Smith has been encouraged to continue his elaborate and highly valuable publication. The present volume contains an enumeration and description of the principal works of Nicholas Berghem, Paul Potter, Adrian Vander Velde, Karel du Jardin, Albert Cuyp, and John Vander Heyden. Pursuing the course which we adopted with reference to Mr. Smith's preceding volumes, we will extract a few passages from his characters of the most celebrated of these able masters.

Berghem.—"The works of but few painters exhibit more unequivocally the degrees of comparison of good, better, and best, than those of Berghem. In his known early productions, the style, colouring, and execution of his last master, Jan Baptist Weenix, are so evident, that such pictures are, with great propriety, designated as being in his Weenix manner; and are readily distinguishable by a predominance of red and yellow ochre tints, and an uncontrolled or immature style of handling, by which the just forms of Nature are frequently violated. He gradually corrected these defects, by making Nature alone his model; and ultimately attained a style and manner combining the several qualities, which gave such high interest and value to his works, and place him, both as a landscape and animal painter, among the best artists of the Dutch school. That he possessed, in a considerable degree, a classical taste, is evident in most of his landscapes, and particularly in those representing mountainous scenes, diversified with broad masses of trees, and cascades of water; or when the view exhibits a wild and arid site, leading the eye over the dreary fell to distant mountains, behind whose lofty summits the sun has set, and left an intervening gloom. His more familiar scenes are frequently adorned with the ruins of aqueducts, fountains, bridges, and temples, rendered gay by the presence of the genial warmth of a fine summer morning, or the glowing heat of the setting sun. Such, indeed, is the variety of scenery observable in his works, that he must have possessed an inexhaustible store of materials ready for his fertile and imaginative genius to combine and dispose as his judgment dictated. The beauty and excellence of his landscape delineations would have been alone sufficient to establish for him a lasting reputation; but when, in addition to his merits in this department, is added the cattle and figures, which animate in so delightful a manner the various scenes already briefly noticed, it will not surely be considered incorrect in placing him at the head of the several painters who have employed themselves in the same department of art, and whose productions form the contents of the present volume. The numerous drawings in chalk, or Indian ink, of animals and figures, which enrich the collections of the curious, prove how indefatigable he was in studying nature, in order to arrive at that degree of perfection which is evident in all his best works. His figures are not only admirably drawn, but there is also about them an air of graceful movement that is peculiarly attractive; and their picturesque appearance is also much enhanced by their costume, which gives them more the resemblance of the peasantry of Italy than of Holland. He was equally an adept in representing the various species of animals which compose the domestic race; shewing in every instance a profound knowledge of the anatomy and of all the details which characterise the several kinds. But whether the picture represents landscapes, animals, or figures, or all combined, there will ever be found a skilful arrangement of the objects, executed with a dexterity of hand that proves him to have possessed such a thorough knowledge of his art, that all doubt and hesitation as to the result were, with him, out of the question. Berghem, like several other excellent painters, was seduced by vanity to attempt historical and poetical subjects, and also portraiture; but these efforts have, in most instances, been attended with failure; and such productions are in general of little comparative value."

Potter.—"In tracing the rise and progress of this celebrated artist, it will be found that, like all great painters, he was the author of his own style, and nature was at all times his model. She was indeed his nurse in childhood, his mistress in youth, and his constant companion to the end of his days. He bestowed unremitting attention on every object and circumstance that might tend to give beauty or picturesque effect. The dawn of day frequently found him in the field. The dewy freshness of early morning, the dazzling brightness of the mid-day splendour, and the glowing refulgence of the declining sun, together with the variable appearance of the atmosphere resulting from mists, rain, and wind, are depicted with unequalled truth by his magic pencil. But, however much his landscapes may be entitled to our admiration, they are in general the subordinate part of his pictures; and the flat, extensive pastures of a Dutch farm would present but a dreary scene, if devoid of the kine that browse on them. It is the skilful introduction of his cows and other cattle which give interest and value to his pieces, and have deservedly placed him at the head of his profession in such representations. This encomium should, however, be received in a restricted sense; for he was by no means equally excellent in all kinds of animals, his talents being chiefly displayed in the delineation of the compact and muscular symmetry, and the threatening aspect of the bull, the placid expression and meagre forms of the cow, and the characteristic peculiarities of the goat, the sheep, and the ass. The same success does not accompany his efforts in that noble creature the horse, the drawing being frequently incorrect, and the legs disproportionate to the body. The colouring of his best works is delightfully clear and luminous, and the execution firm and masterly: the latter is distinguished by a short or dotted touch, made with skilful precision, accompanied by a full body of colour. No artist's works are of more rare occurrence in the market than those by Paul Potter; and hence the prices of his best productions, when in good preservation, are proportionably high: in truth, they richly merit the competition so constantly displayed in public auctions to obtain them."

Cuyp.—"It has already been hinted, in the brief notice of the life of Cuyp, that his commencement and progress in art are marked by the several stages of improvement visible in his works. His early productions may be known by their neat and careful finishing, accompanied with a cold and heavy tone of colouring, and a deficiency in the aerial gradations; these are usually marked with the initials only of his name, and may hence be styled his A. C. manner. His second period shews a considerable advancement in the several requisites which give interest and value to his pictures; his handling is more firm and free, the gradations more true, and the colouring more rich and brilliant. His succeeding works are, almost without exception, marked with his name in full,—thus: A. CUYP. His third, or what may be truly termed his accomplished manner, exhibits to the delighted eye a concentration of all that practical knowledge, cultivated taste, and ripened judgment can produce in painting. In these works are seen embodied all that can give interest and beauty to the scenes he delighted to represent; whether the picture exhibit a view of the rich pasture lands adjacent to his country residence, animated with kine and other cattle, the presence of the farmer, the milk-maid, and the sauntering cow-herds; or the more busy scene taken from the river

Maes, when the yachts of the state, and numerous other vessels were assembled, on some public occasion, along the shore of the city of Dort; or it may be a representation of the same view, or of that of some neighbouring town, under the usual appearance of the arrival and departure of coasters, fishing vessels, and other small craft. Again, the view may exhibit the verdant meadows bordering on a canal or river; in which is frequently introduced the old tower of the castle of Het Huis te Merwe, and a herdsman driving his cattle to water. The departure of persons of distinction for the chase, accompanied by attendants and dogs, has frequently employed his pencil at the best period of his pursuit; as also views on rivers and canals in winter, in which are introduced the occupations and amusements peculiar to the country. But whatever scene the picture may represent—whatever may be the aspect under which it is displayed—whether it be that of the warmth of summer, the fresh and varied hues of autumn, or the snowy and frigid effect of winter, there will in every instance be discovered that variety which a just appropriation of the accidents of light, heat, vapour, and wind, admit of; commencing from the first appearance of the harbinger of day, dispersing the rising dews of the morning, following his ascent to meridian splendour, and his refulgent decline in the western hemisphere; together with all the intervening transitions which his course presents to the observant eye. Even the close of day opened a new scene for his unerring pencil, and the broad forms of nature are tenderly developed by the soft light of the rising moon, whose beams are made to play deceptively on the rippling waters. Such, indeed, was his consummate knowledge of light and colour, that the most perfect gradation and harmony are ever the enchanting results of his best works. The versatile genius of Cuyper enabled him to digress from the subjects which usually occupied his pencil; and he occasionally amused himself in painting history, horse-fairs, battle-pieces, portraits, interiors, poultry, fish, fruit, and objects of still life. Every thing from his hand has the warmth and expression of nature; for his colouring is at all times remarkably rich and glowing, and his handling broad and energetic. In these respects, together with a rich *empasto* of colour, there is some approximation in his pictures to those of Rembrandt; particularly in his portraits, which are not unfrequently attributed to that master. It is quite evident that these estimable works, now so much coveted, were, during his life, and for nearly a century after, looked upon by his countrymen with lukewarm indifference; for, by a reference to numerous Dutch catalogues of the principal collections sold in Holland, down to the year 1750, there is no example of any picture by his hand selling for more than thirty florins, or something less than three pounds sterling. Soon after the period above named, a gradual advance in their value took place, in consequence of the repeated demand for them by English and French dealers; and at the sale of the celebrated collection of M. Vander Linden Van Singelandt, at Dort, in 1785, public opinion was unequivocally pronounced upon their merits, by the payment of prices in some measure commensurate with their beauty, but which have since been in many instances more than quadrupled.

The Duchess of Berri's collection, lately to be seen at Mr. Christie's, was the best comment and illustration which could be studied in connexion with this work.

*Burke's History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. Vol. I.
(Third Notice.)*

WE could hardly hope for a more interesting and entertaining review wherewith to vary this No., of which science still claims so large a portion, as the following selections from Mr. Burke's excellent work. Of the family of Dundas the mention is most honourable.

"The Dundases," says Lord Woodhouselee, in the Transactions of the Royal Society, "are descended of a family to which the historian and the genealogist have assigned an origin of high antiquity and splendour, but which has been still more remarkable for producing a series of men eminently distinguished for their public services in the highest offices in Scotland. If the pride of ancestry is ever allowable, it is where those ancestors have adorned the stations which they filled by that genuine merit, which, independently of rank, must have entitled them to the respect and esteem of their fellow-citizens." The Dundases are generally believed to have sprung from the Dunbars, Earls of March, who derived themselves from the Saxon princes of England. Cospatrie, first Earl of March, died in 1139, leaving two sons, viz. Cospatrie, the second earl, and Uthred, living in the time of David I., who obtained from Waldeve, his father's elder brother, the lands and barony of Dundas, in West Lothian.

Sir Hugh de Dundas, one of the gallant adherents of the great but ill-fated William Wallace, to whose cause, and that of Scotland, he never forfeited his fidelity, but fought with unshaken fortitude to the last. The old castle of Dundas, now uninhabited, was erected in the year 1100, the present residence in 1818. The old castle forms part of the pile of building, and it commands a beautiful and most extensive view of the Frith of Forth from the Isle of May to Stirling Castle."

The Melville branch is a junior one.

We shall now extract some particulars of families whose descendants at the present day are distinguished in our literature—the one, which has long shone in our polite letters, Beckford; and the other rising (we might say risen, only that we expect so much more) into a very high place in our literary annals.

"The family of Beckford appears to have been of Saxon origin. It was, at an early period of our history, settled in Gloucestershire; deriving its patronymic from, or giving name to, the parish of Beckford, or Beceford, in that county. It occurs, frequently, in the public records, amongst the benefactors to abbeys and other religious houses, and has also been distinguished in our warlike annals. After the conquest of Jamaica in 1656, Colonel Peter Beckford, son of Peter Beckford, Esq. who was brother to Sir Thomas Beckford, rose, by his singular ability in military and civil affairs, to the highest stations in that colony. Having, during the reign of Charles II., filled the important office of president of the council, he was, by William III., appointed lieutenant-governor and commander-in-chief of the island. He died in 1710, possessed of immense wealth; and amongst his immediate descendants are the following representatives of noble houses, viz., in the direct male line, Beckford, now Pitt, baron Rivers; and in the female line, Ellis, baron Seaforth; Ellis, baron Howard de Walden; Courtenay, presumptive heir to the earldom of Devon; and Carleton, baron Dorchester."

"It is a remarkable fact, that Mr. Beckford is, paternally or maternally, descended from all the barons of Magna Charta, or the twenty-five conservators of the public liberties, elected

under the provisions of the great charter, from whom there is any issue surviving."

Of the Bulwers of Heydon Hall, Norfolk, we are told:

"Tyrus, or Turolde de Dalling, enfeoffed of the lordships of Wood Dalling, and Bynham, by Peter de Valoins, who held those lands from the Conqueror, founded the family of Bulwer. When the Lord Valoins established the priory of Bynham, this Turolde gave two parts of his tithes to that establishment, and his son Sir Ralph de Dalling granted, in some years after, to the monks of the same monastery, the churches of Wood Dalling, and of Little Ryburgh, with lands in each parish. From Sir Ralph lineally descended Simon Dalling, alias Bulwier of Wood Dalling, who bore for his coat-armour, 'gules on a chevron between three eaglets regardant, or, as many cinquefoils as' ensigns still retained by the Bulwers."

In 1775 Wood Dalling, &c. went to a nephew of the last proprietor, Wm. Bulwer, named Wigget, who assumed the surname, and was succeeded by his son, General Bulwer, "who espoused Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Richard Warburton Lytton," Esq. of Knebworth Park, in Hertfordshire, and had three sons, viz., William-Earle-Lytton, his heir; Henry Lytton, M.P.; Edward Lytton, M.P., author of *Pelham*, *Devereux*, and other works."

As in our preceding notice, we add a few miscellanies to conclude this review. We have only to add that there is a complete index, and a valuable appendix, in which we observe a curious list of the Knights of the Royal Oak, who were invested by Charles II. in the year 1690.

An Irish Sept.—"From the earliest era of Irish history, to the invasion of Cromwell, the family of O'Broin, O'Byrne, or O'Birne,† was amongst the most powerful and distinguished in the province of Leinster. It traces its descent from Hermon, the youngest son of Milesius, through Ugane More and Cathire More, two of the most renowned warriors that swayed the Irish sceptre. The O'Byrnes derive their name from Broin or Bran, one of the kings of Leinster, who defeated the Mononians in a pitched battle, and redeemed Leinster from a tax called Borne or Boiromhe. Many other progenitors of the O'Byrnes, being likewise kings of Leinster, distinguished themselves in the wars concerning this tax and against the common enemy, the Dane. Of the English, the O'Byrnes were at once the most constant and formidable enemies. Located upon their mountain heights, in the wild and singularly beautiful country which owned their sway, they could watch their opportunity, and at the favourable moment pounce down upon their victims, like the eagle on his prey. Thus, on Easter Monday, in the year 1209, they fell upon an immense crowd of Dublin citizens who were celebrating a rural fête, at a place called Cullens Wood, and with the aid of the O'Tooles, another potent tribe seated in their immediate neighbourhood, left three hundred dead upon the spot. Henceforward, over a space of several centuries, we find the O'Byrnes never relaxing in their resistance and hostility to the English settlers. In 1395, Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, then lord deputy of Ireland, laid O'Byrne's country waste, and stormed his Castle of Wicklow. In 1414, John

* "The family of Lytton, one of the most ancient in Hertfordshire, possessed Knebworth, from the time of Henry VII. when it was acquired by the first De Lytton, of Lytton in Derbyshire, treasurer to that prince, and governor of Boulogne Castle."

† The representative of the senior branch of the family, the Byrnes of Timogue, is Lord de Tabley; and of the junior branch, the Byrnes of Cabinteely, Miss Byrnes, now in possession of the extensive estates of her ancestors.

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Talbot, Lord Furnival, marched an army through the territories of the O'Byrnes, and numerous and frequent were the forces which subsequent viceroys found it necessary to oppose to these bold and restless chieftains. When the civil contentions in Ireland for the first time assumed a religious character, the house of O'Byrne acted a most prominent part; and in the confederacy which was formed in defence of the ancient faith, the leaders were the Earl of Desmond, Fiach Mac Hugh O'Byrne, chief of that family, James Eustace, Viscount Balinglass, and one of the Fitzgeralds. The contending armies met in the defiles of Glendalough, where, after a fierce and bloody engagement, the English were routed in all points; their infantry, to the amount of 800 men, cut to pieces, and the lord deputy, Arthur Grey, Lord Wilton, with the greater portion of the cavalry, driven from the field of battle. The leaguers, however, do not seem to have derived any considerable advantage from their victory; perhaps, from the constitution of their army, it was not in their power. The Irish, like the Scottish Highlanders, followed their chiefs cheerfully to battle, but the blow being struck, the pressing danger or exciting cause which had led them forth having passed away, it was impossible to keep them in the field: they never could be induced to perform the duties of a regular campaign. This it was which rendered futile all the victories of the Desmonds, O'Neills, and O'Byrnes. In 1583, when O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, raised his standard, he was joined by the principal catholic chiefs, and amongst the rest by the head of the O'Byrnes, which daring sept, in the long and sanguinary contests that ensued, bore a most conspicuous part. On the accession of James to the throne, in 1603, all Ireland, for the first time, submitted to the English rule. The great northern chiefs, in common with the rest of the ancient Irish nobility, did homage; many passing over to England to render the service in person. They were well received, but within a brief period, treachery accomplished against them that which force could never effect. Hugh O'Neill, O'Donnell, and many others, were compelled to leave Ireland as banished men; and their broad and fertile lands were conferred upon mercantile companies and ignoble mechanics. The O'Byrnes, amongst the rest, suffered severely. All that remained to them was afterwards seized upon by Cromwell, during his devastating progress through their country in 1646, and the history of the O'Byrnes, as chiefs of numerous and powerful tribes, is no longer interwoven with the annals of their country."

A Country Gentleman of the Old School.—"William Abney, Esq. of the Inner Temple, great grandfather of the present William Wotton Abney, Esq. purchased the estate of Measham, and erected the family mansion there. This gentleman, born 25th November, 1713, lived, like many of his predecessors, to an advanced period of life, and died, after filling all the duties of a country gentleman in the most exemplary manner, at the age of eighty-seven, in the year 1800. Mr. Abney was one of that old-fashioned race of English proprietors, who now only survive amongst the writers of romance. After refusing a seat upon the bench, he resided constantly upon his estate in the country, performing all the duties of a magistrate firmly, humanely, and actively. His chief pleasure arose from expending little upon himself, and assisting his poorer neighbours; maintaining at the same time a most hospitable establishment: all

within his immediate vicinity, tenantry and neighbours, were alike welcomed with a truly patriarchal reception. His carriage, built at the coronation of George III. was drawn by four long-tailed horses, and driven by a coachman above fifty years in the family. His domestics had grown grey in his service, and it was curious to see him waited upon by four or five tottering servants of nearly his own age, who regarded him more as a brother than a master. His liveries corresponded with the other parts of his establishment—long shoulder-knots, with sleeves and waistcoat-pockets of the fashion of the preceding century. He was a man of a very vigorous mind, a whig of the Revolution, and in 1793 discoursed of the actors in that great event with the familiarity of a contemporary. His attachment to the House of Hanover was almost idolatrous, and his proudest boast was his having headed a party to oppose the Chevalier, when at Derby, on his advance southward. The utility of a personage in a local district endowed with so much public spirit, and gifted with a mind so nobly and liberally constructed, is attested by the direction which he gave to the fortunes of two men who rose to considerable eminence, and whose course was attended by great national prosperity. The first, Wilks of Measham, distinguished as a cotton-spinner, and the partner of the late Sir Robert Peel, was indebted to Mr. Abney for the means of bringing his abilities and industry into activity. The second, William Salt of Tottenham, was one of the children of a numerous family of a widowed tenant of Mr. Abney, whom he first educated, and subsequently apprenticed to the riband-trade, at Coventry. This gentleman, like Wilks, accumulated a great and honourable fortune."

How to make good a Title.—"The family of the Kynnersleys is very ancient, being seated long before the conquest in com. Hereford, in a castle soe called at present. In Doomesday Booke it is recorded, that when the conqueror was possessed of his new kingdom of England, hee sent his commissioners throughout ye remote parts thereof, to knowe howe every man held his land. In which tyme there was an ould gentleman that lived and was owner of Kynnersley Castle, in com. Hereford, by name John de Kynnersley, and by title a knight (if any knights were before the conquest). This ould gentleman was blind; he had then living with him twelve sonnes, whom with himself he armed, and stood in his castle-gate, his halberd in his hand, attending the coming of sheriffs and other commissioners from ye king, who being arrived, demanded of him by what tenure he held his castle and lands: ye old knight replied by his arms, shewing to them his halberd."

The Hallidays, and "Holyday Work."—"Sir Leonard Halliday (collateral ancestor of the respectable families of Halliday seated in the counties of Wilts, Somerset, and Gloucester, and now represented by Simon Welman Halliday, Esq. of Brompton Hall, and William Halliday, Esq. of Rodborough) was, in 1605, Lord Mayor of London, and knighted by King James I. Historians relate how Sir Leonard converted the Moorfields, then 'a perfect bystal,' in the vicinity of London, into the beautiful and fashionable gardens which they were in after-times; and so little agreeable was this labour to the men employed, that they adopted a term for all hard toil, by calling it, like the improvements of Moorfields, 'Holyday Work.'"

Ancestry of the Shees.—"The celebrated

Marshal Henry Clarke, Duke of Feltre, many years minister at war to the Emperor Napoleon, was son of Thomas Clarke, a native of the County of Kilkenny, by Letitia, his wife, daughter of Henry Shee, of Landreces—a scion of the ancient Irish house of Shee, whence have sprung the present John Power O'Shee, Esq., of Gardemorris, Sir Martin Archer Shee, the President of the Royal Academy, and Sir George Shee, Bart., under-secretary of state."

Belvoir Castle.—"There is an ancient custom, when any of the royal family honour Belvoir Castle with their presence, for the chief of the Staunton family, personally, to appear and present the key of the stronghold of the castle (called Staunton's Tower) to the royal visitors. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Staunton, in virtue of his tenure of the manor of 'Staunton,' commonly called 'Castle Guard,'—with an appropriate speech, to the Prince Regent (George IV.), when his Royal Highness honoured the Duke of Rutland with his presence, at the christening of the Marquess of Granby, January 1814. Dr. Staunton's son, the Rev. William Job Charlton Staunton, in consequence of his father's illness, performed the same ceremony to H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester, with an appropriate oration, when that prince paid a visit to Belvoir Castle in 1833."

The Cæsars in Modern Times.—"Many members of the family of Cæsar bore the Christian name of Julius, and were eminently distinguished in the legal annals of England. About the commencement of the 18th century, Charles Adelmare Cæsar, Esq., of Bennington Place, in the county of Herts, inherited the most part of his father's splendid possessions, in the twenty-first year of his age, in all the pride of youth, health, and ancestry, and died at the age of 67, insolvent and broken-hearted—a melancholy memorial of the ruin of a once highly flourishing family. The elder son of this unfortunate gentleman, Charles Adelmare Cæsar, Esq., left at his decease two daughters, in whose heirs the representation of the Cæsar family now rests. These ladies were, Jane, married, first, to Sir Charles Cottrel Dormer, Knt., and, secondly, to Gen. the Hon. John Parker; and Harriet, who wedded Robert Chester, Esq., and was mother of the present Sir Robert Chester, of Bush Hall, master of the ceremonies to his majesty."

Immunities.—"One of the immunities which Malcolm Canmore conferred on Macduff, Thane of Fife, was, 'that if he or any of his kindred committed slaughter of suddenly, they should have a peculiar sanctuary, and obtain remission on payment of an atonement in money.'"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir Walter Scott's Prose Works, Vol. VI. (Edinburgh, Cadell; London, Whittaker.)—This volume gives us the interesting Essays on Chivalry, Romance, and the Drama, and is beautifully embellished with a view of Jerusalem, and a vignette of Shakespeare's monument at Stratford. These Essays first appeared in the supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and are very acceptable in this their new and neat separate form.

Cunningham's Life and Works of Burns, Vol. VII. (London, Cochrane.)—This, the penultimate volume of the publication, closes Burns' correspondence, including a number of letters hitherto unprinted. At present we can only notice it; but shall probably offer a few extracts hereafter.

Lyle's Principles of Geology, Third Edition. 12mo. 4 vols. (London, Murray.)—This edition has received many very important additions, and been generally so greatly improved as to merit still more highly than ever the warmest approbation of every geologist and lover of science. No where have we seen the true spirit of philosophical inquiry more manifest than in this able author.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Fourth Meeting, Edinburgh: Journal.

No. IV.

To produce any good effect, either upon the public mind generally, or upon the conduct of Institutions framed for the advancement of particular objects, we hold it to be above all things necessary to state, distinctly and honestly, every matter connected with the proceedings of the latter, as they appear to the unprejudiced observer. In our account of the British Association at Edinburgh, we have implicitly adhered to this principle; and, whether for praise or blame, related simply and truly what we witnessed and experienced. It will be seen from what follows, that by so doing we have not had the happiness to please all parties; but we trust that both by what we have published and what we intend to publish, we shall promote the best interests of science, and, indeed, help to preserve the Association from that melancholy dissolution, into which, without great care and the correction of several defects (imperceptibly creeping in), it must speedily and inevitably fall.

We have already alluded to the most prominent of those defects as brought into light at Edinburgh, and which arose partly from accidental causes, partly from the want of due preparation, partly from the want of right management, partly from the want of proper arrangements, partly from what seemed to us to be local favouritism, partly from encroachments on the real scientific business of the meeting, and partly from the repetition of their parts of display by the leading actors in the dramatic exhibitions (originating in a desire to lighten a little the dry details of philosophical inquiry), by which means what ought to be very subordinate was made a principal feature in the week's affairs.

An assembly to strew and amuse the women every evening is an objectionable practice; and it was still more objectionable to introduce them into the morning sittings of the sections. The latter effectually gagged some curious and not unimportant discussions: the former led to haste and confusion in other matters, to summaries of what had been done being read to unwilling ears, and to that species of sportive philosophy which does not improve upon iteration and extension. We think it would be well to set two or three nights in the week distinctly apart for the entertainment of the ladies, in ways consistent with their tastes—concerts, popular lectures,* or even balls; and not trouble them with nightly reports of what the sections have transacted, or with efforts to extract humour from comets, rail-roads, geological strata, and other stubborn ingredients—in short, with the puns and witticisms of former meetings served up again, with all becoming semblance of spontaneous originality. The Adelphi theatre, partially superseded by these by-plays, offered fitter attractions in the sterling talents of its manager W. Murray, the high endowments of Ellen Tree, and the rapidly improving abilities of the young Miss Coveney, whose merits, both as an actress and singer, have been greatly developed since we saw her in the metropolis.

The facilities for introducing new members ought to be abridged. The assembly-rooms were occupied in several instances by persons who had no pretensions to the slightest ac-

* Mr. Phillips, we believe, handsomely offered a lecture on music, such as London has received with applause; but hardly got an acknowledgment of his appropriate civility.

quaintance with science: shopkeepers and tradesmen, who merely paid their guinea, as a cheap price for seeing the sights and hearing the fun. If the funds require to be increased, double or treble the annual subscription; a course which would perhaps be advisable under any circumstances.

We should, for example, like to have larger sums appropriated to the investigation of essential pursuits; and as the Association grows in strength and magnitude, it would be of much advantage to have able secretaries for every section, who should be compensated for the time they were called on to devote to the systematic classification of the facts, discoveries, and knowledge, elicited at the annual meetings. Unless something of this sort is done, there will be an accumulation altogether useless, a perplexity of synonyms confounding the same things in imaginary differences, novelties of ancient dates reproduced in ignorance, and a hundred other crude and disturbing results, more likely to retard than to promote the improvements of science.

Notices of the sectional business to be transacted daily ought to be printed and distributed every morning for the guidance of members. This could be readily done. The committees should decide at night, and their decisions being handed to any printer, he would have the bulletins ready at an early hour next day; and say that they were charged twopence each, the whole expense would be defrayed at the cost of a shilling to each purchaser during the whole week. So simple a remedy for so very great an inconvenience as was felt throughout the whole Edinburgh meeting, cannot be too strongly recommended.

The absence of every kind of literature, not intimately allied with the scientific engagements of the principal men who figured here, was very remarkable. Except from the speeches of Mr. Sedgwick, and similar snatches in one or two others, we might say the impression would be that Science was most illiterate. What should be union was divorce in this respect; and, to use the vulgar cry again, a skawwaw had no need to be acquainted with the *Belles Lettres*. The accomplishment of general information was at a sad discount.

With regard to the actual government of the meeting during the congress, we would fain impress the expediency of an absolute despotism on the part of the president. At Cambridge, Mr. Sedgwick, with infinite pleasantry, proclaimed himself a tyrant who must be obeyed; and to the firm enforcement of all his rules, regulations, and orders, the week owed much of its success. Sir Thomas Brisbane, though a soldier, and accustomed to command, allowed, perhaps, too much of gentle courtesy to mingle with his authority, and was consequently not so efficient as if he had taken a more despotic course. This remark is made with the utmost respect for the urbane and handsome manner in which the able president conducted himself; and we only complain of his modest retiring from duties he was so competent to perform, and leaving them to others, who assumed more and could not execute them so satisfactorily. Sir T. Brisbane's scientific attainments are not only of a very high, but of an extremely practical and useful nature; and there was no station of influence in the meeting which it did not become him to occupy. Yet we believe that, on at least one occasion, he suffered his own written order, on a point of mere civility, to be over-ruled: while persons of pressing perseverance, without equal claims to attention, prevailed in procuring for themselves and

friends far greater privileges than the president himself.

These few hints, suggested by the warmest wishes for the prosperity and augmented fame and benefit of the Association, which may produce grand results or may degenerate into mere emptiness, are offered with feelings of personal obligation and gratitude for unlimited hospitalities and unceasing kindnesses: but the dearest interests of science are at stake; and it would be treason against truth not to describe what occurred frankly and plainly. No well-informed member expects that these anniversaries will unfold novel and important discoveries: their value is of another sort. They are calculated to spread a love and taste for science throughout the land; to bring those together whom intelligence and a similarity of pursuit ought to bind in a bond of union; to correct erroneous opinions and rectify mistaken theories and hypotheses; to lead men into useful pursuits by shewing them what is already done and known; to stimulate and encourage others in undertakings which promise to be of advantage to the world; to implant friendly feelings in the breasts of the natives of all countries, thus, as it were, assembled through their representatives; and, in fine, to generate much benevolence and liberality, and to sow the seeds which individual cultivation during the rest of the year is likely to bring into flower and fruit for the enlightenment and improvement of mankind.*

Those who manage them ought ever to bear these things in view, and remember that their chief care should be the complete diffusion of a knowledge of the proceedings among the whole body of associates—not confined to coteries, but sedulously communicated to the mass, anxious to obtain information, and to shape (many of them) their future humble, but it may turn out illustrious, efforts in directions pointed by the instruction thus derived.†

Having cleared our way by these general

* This was admirably illustrated by Mr. Sedgwick, in his address on surrendering the chair to Sir T. Brisbane, partially and imperfectly reported in our first notice. On his way to Edinburgh, he said, "he had the good fortune to meet with M. Arago, the perpetual secretary of the French Institute, and Dr. Vlassos from Greece. M. Arago, in the department which he had cultivated, was inferior to none in Europe. To meet with men like these,—to breathe the same atmosphere,—to partake of the same sentiments, and enjoy their conversation and their friendship, were enough to justify the institution of that Association, were there no other advantages. But there were many other circumstances which pointed out the use of these associations, among which was the power of combination. How feeble and how powerless was man when alone; and, on the other hand, how powerful and how forcible was he when acting in combination! The brute elements could then be brought fully into subjection, and himself raised in the scale of intellectual beings, for, as he gained knowledge he gained power. Thus great good arose from combination, and from collision with men of even conflicting opinions, and a power of concentration was obtained which was unknown to a person acting by himself. It was said, in opposition to this, that the greatest philosophic works had been achieved in private. This was so far true; but the first germ of such works was not suggested in private, but originated from the authors having mingled with men of similar pursuits. . . . The Association, at last meeting, had recommended that experiments should be made on heated bodies long kept in fusion: in pursuance of which certain bodies were at present in the furnace, and would probably be uncovered for examination in the course of ten years. Now, but for this Association, these experiments would never have been attempted. He also alluded to certain observations which had been made at Greenwich, which were in a raw, unrefined state, but which, on application being made to government by some members of the Association, some hundred pounds had been obtained to assist in preparing them for the benefit of the world. Observations on the tides were also in progress, from which great good was expected."

† Two matters of essential importance to be attended to have been mentioned to us by one of the most distinguished members of this scientific body.

1. That all persons who mean to attend should intimate the same to the secretaries, so that facilities, &c. meant chiefly for strangers, might be reserved for them.
2. That the titles of all communications should also be

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observations, and expecting more from the anticipated exertions of Professor Phillips (the acting secretary) next year at Dublin, than could arise from our advice, however well meant, we shall now proceed with farther details of the meeting. Looking back at our three preceding Nos., and on the *Quarterly Philosophical Journal*, edited by Professor Jameson, which has since been published, we are gratified to find that we have been enabled very correctly to supply a report of all that was done in the sections whose proceedings our limits and time have permitted us to notice. In some cases our intelligence is the most ample; while in others the learned professor enjoys the advantage of more minute analysis, as he does altogether of a regular summary from the first day to the last. From these we shall amend our sequel, and seize this opportunity of acknowledging the obligation. At the same time, we will take the liberty of mentioning this circumstance as a proof of the unequal distribution of the patronage of the officials in Edinburgh. From Professor Jameson himself we received much private hospitality and assistance in our public endeavours to obtain an insight into the proceedings, and, therefore, towards him (the President of the Geological Section) we can entertain only respect and kindness, untouched by an invidious sentiment. But *We* were quite as desirous as any member present to obtain those systematic particulars which, though locked up from our exertion, and from all others, whether merely associates or connected with the public press, were, we thus learn, placed at his disposal. This we consider to be unfair and partial. We spared no pains; we grudged no expense; and yet all we could accomplish was to get the substance of the important discussion by much personal effort, whilst the common materials were, if not withheld, certainly not attainable as they ought to have been.

So much for our history of the week. Of some of its incidents, it will be seen by the following letter, one of the Edinburgh secretaries holds a different opinion.

To the Editor of the *Literary Gazette*.

Sir,—In your publication of Saturday, 13th September, you have inadvertently been led into two misstatements, which I trust you will take an early opportunity of correcting:—the first, “that all the tickets for the ordinary in the Hopetoun Rooms had been forestalled;” and the second, “that all the cards for the admission of ladies to the assembly-rooms had been issued to the fortunate persons who had access to the authorities before the opening day.” In reply to the first, I beg to remind you that there were no tickets for the ordinaries, and that the places were taken (as directed in the programme) by such members as chose to inscribe their names in the daily list: in point of fact, above 200 places were left unoccupied between the two ordinaries of Monday (1). The second statement is still more erroneous than the first, as the authorities did not give away a single ticket before the opening day; and five-sevenths of the whole number issued were delivered subsequently to the period to which your observation refers (2). I cannot be mistaken in this assertion, as I myself prepared the

sent in at least as soon as the sections are formed. The influx of such papers afterwards, when there is no time to read them, creates immense confusion and, necessarily, dissatisfaction.

We cordially agree with our friend on these points. For example, in Section B, Chemistry and Mineralogy, of which our report has anticipated all others, and is much fuller than that of the *Edin. Phil. Journal*. The same remark applies in part to an account of the Natural History Section.—See *L. G.* p. 635.

tickets, and I did not put the first sealed parcel of 200 into the treasurer's hands until the delivery of gentlemen's tickets had commenced. As far as I can judge, the distribution was made with impartiality, and with as much discrimination as the overwhelming pressure of the occasion admitted of. I know that I got but one for my own family, and that I was beholden to some of my foreign friends for the means of their admission to some of the evening meetings. Having, I trust, disposed satisfactorily of these matters of fact, allow me to add a few words on a matter of opinion. You appear to think that sufficient accommodation was not reserved for the ladies (3). I apprehend that this is not the general feeling, and I believe many persons begin to see, that unless some restriction on the introduction of ladies be made at future meetings, serious inconvenience may arise, from allowing the meetings to become so much matters of show and amusement. Towards the end of the week, the composition of the assemblage was more female than male, and the members of the Association appeared to be looked on as the intruders. Even in the sectional meetings in the mornings, the ladies began to occupy no inconsiderable portion of the seating, as soon as the amended state of the weather allowed them to come abroad. If this practice be allowed at future meetings, there must necessarily be a careful suppression of all scientific discussion which may be unfitted for female ears: it is matter for reflection how far this would be conducive to the usefulness of an Association for the Advancement of Science (4). I remain, sir, your very obedient servant,

JOHN ROBISON.

(1.) Not having had an opportunity to talk over some of these matters personally with Mr. Robison, we are compelled to annex a note or two to this letter “*se defendendo*,” as the grave-digger in *Hamlet* has it.

The list for places at the Hopetoun Rooms ordinary on Monday, where all the distinguished members were announced to be present, was full at ten o'clock in the morning. The other ordinary might have space enough; but the earliest applicants for a seat at the most attractive board found themselves too late at the hour we have stated. Our own admission became a personal favour and extra arrangement.

(2.) Before eleven o'clock on Monday we applied to Mr. Forbes for a lady's card of admission to the evening parties, and were informed by that gentleman, Mr. Robison's co-secretary, that they had all been issued, and for the entire week too. A friend placed one at our disposal for two or three nights, so that in this respect also we were well enough off; but, in order to ascertain whether there was really a fair distribution or not, we again applied on Wednesday, and were again refused, though we knew that individuals were supplied under various pretexts; and, in point of fact, through tricks (no doubt more seriously disapproved by the secretaries, whose toils were overwhelming, than even by ordinary members), persons of inferior station worked their way into the assemblies, and filled them with intruders in every sense of the term.

(3.) We merely thought that ladies should be admitted to the platform; and that until ladies in the room were provided with accommodation, no man, or gentleman, should be permitted to engross seats or places. This was the case under Mr. Sedgwick's agreeable despotism at Cambridge.

(4.) Our own remarks entirely coincide with Mr. Robison's on this part of the subject.

Having devoted so much space to general remarks, we shall for the present diversify this paper with a quotation from the Section of Natural History.

Abstract of Professor Agassiz's Observations on the different Species of the Genus Salmo which frequent the Rivers and Lakes of Europe.

—“The genus *salmo*, as it has been established by Linneus and Artdi, or, I ought rather to say, by Rondeletius, has supplied Cuvier with the type of a peculiar family, in which he has retained the generic characters of Linneus, viz. one dorsal fin with soft rays, and a second one which is rudimental and only adipose. Cuvier places this family in his order *malacopterygii abdominales*, between the *silurida* and the *clupea*; and he subdivides it, on just grounds, into a great number of generic sections, which comprehend a vast variety of exotic species. In my work on the fishes of Brazil, I have added several new kinds to those which Cuvier established; and am of opinion that, in the natural classification, it is now absolutely necessary to unite the family of the *clupea* to that of the *salmones*, since the only difference we find between them consists in the presence or absence of an adipose fin; an organ assuredly too insignificant to constitute the distinctive character between two families, and the less so, as there are some genera of the family which possess it, whilst in others it is completely wanting, as, for example, in the *silurida*. We may with equal truth affirm, that all the real *salmones* of Cuvier have not this adipose fin; for in many species of the genera *serrasalminus*, *mykles*, &c. it is composed of rays which are truly osseous. Restricted to the limits which Cuvier has assigned to it, the genus *salmo* comprehends all the species of which the body is somewhat lengthened, the mouth large and supplied with teeth, which are conical, pointed, and formidable, implanted into all the bones of the mouth, that is to say, into the interior maxillary bones, both superior and inferior, into the vomer and palate bones, into the tongue itself, and into the branchial arches. The margin of the upper jaw is formed by the interior and superior maxillary bones, and constitutes only a single continuous arch, as in the higher classes of animals; a conformation which in the class of fishes is found only in the *clupea*. It is also singular, that the number of branchial rays is seldom exactly the same on the opposite sides of the head, the number varying from ten to twelve. The pectoral and the ventral fins are of a middling size, the latter placed about the middle of the belly, opposite to the dorsal; at their base, and along their insertion, there is a fleshy fringe, somewhat similar to the long scales which are found on the most part of the *clupea*. The caudal fin is attached to a very fleshy root, and is moved by very powerful muscles. This elastic spring is to these fishes a most powerful lever; when wishing to leap to a great height, they strike the surface of the water with a kind of double stroke. By this means they overcome obstacles which appear insurmountable, and leap over nets which are intended to confine them. The most formidable waterfalls can scarcely arrest them. The several species of this genus are found in the northern and temperate regions of Europe, Asia, and America. The fishes of this family are very ravenous, and feed principally upon the larvæ of aquatic and other insects, and of the small crustacea; they also devour fishes of a smaller size. Their alimentary canal is short, but the stomach is proportionably long and straight. At its pyloric extremity may be observed a great number

of appendices, which are connected with the pancreas, and to which is generally, but erroneously, applied the name of cæcum. The swimming-bladder of the whole of them is very large, and opens into the œsophagus near the bottom of the gullet. Though I cannot here enter into the subject very fully, I may in a word state, that I am persuaded that this organ ought to be regarded as the lungs of fishes;—that the circulation of the blood in these animals has been inaccurately interpreted, when it is supposed that in their heart there may be traced a pulmonary course; also, when their branchiæ have been identified with the lungs of other animals; and, finally, when their great dorsal artery has been considered as analogous to the aorta of the mammalia. Most of the salmon varieties reside in fresh waters; in summer they pay a visit to the sea, and do not mount up again to the rivers, unless for the purpose of there depositing their spawn. It is sufficiently remarkable that most of our species deposit their ova in November and December, and that the young fry of course come into existence in the coldest season of the year. From this circumstance we may suppose, that it is owing to this habit of enduring intense cold in the first days of their existence, that they can subsequently support all that variety of temperature to which they are so soon to be exposed. In proportion as the genus *salmo* is now circumscribed within its natural limits, so much the more is it difficult to characterise the various species; and I have no fear of being contradicted when I affirm, that since no one has devoted himself to their history, so no one has yet succeeded in determining, with any degree of precision, their distinctive characters. The greatest obstacle to the solution of this problem arises from our ignorance of the accuracy of the characters hitherto employed to distinguish the several species the one from the other. We have especially attached ourselves to the form of the head and to the arrangement of the colours; but these two particulars are much too variable to supply precise characters. As to the variation in the colour, we may say it is infinite. There are, however, two circumstances which especially modify the tints of the salmon tribes, namely, their age, and the season of the year. The younger fish are, in general, much more spotted than the older ones, whose tints become more and more uniform. The *Salmo Hucho*, for example, with violet spots more or less distinct, has, when young, large black transverse bands upon the back down to the middle of its sides. In the second and third years of its existence, these bands break up into black spots less deep in colour, and they disappear more and more, till in its latter years the fish acquires a colour which is almost uniform. The *Salmo lacustris* of Linnæus, when young, has large black and ocellated spots upon all the superior parts of its body; but from the third year they diminish, and ere long they entirely disappear. The *Salmo Umbra*, so long as it is young, is of a uniform greenish-yellow colour, with the abdomen white, and at a later period of life these tints assume a deeper hue—of a more lively green, and finally pass into a blackish green. The abdomen soon becomes silvery-white, afterwards yellow and orange-coloured, and then of a golden lustre. Its flanks are very soon adorned with ocellated yellow spots more or less distinct, but ere long there are no spots at all. In the *Salmo Fario*, the spots vary even more. In the young they are found yellow, green, brown, even black and violet, also black and red, but in the long run they all entirely disap-

pear. I have also noticed that the seasons have an influence on the colours of the different kinds of *salmo*. It is during the autumn, and at the time of the greatest cold, that is to say in October, November, December, and January, that their tints are most brilliant, and the colours become more vivid by the accumulation of a great quantity of coloured pigments. We might almost say that these fishes bedeck themselves in a nuptial garb, as birds do. The colour of their flesh varies according to the nature of their aliment. This family of fishes feed, as we have said above, especially upon the larvæ of aquatic insects, and of small crustacea. It is in the waters which contain the most of these last, that the most beautiful salmon-trout are found. Direct experiments which were made in lakes, have proved, to my satisfaction, that the intensity of the colour of the flesh arose from the greater or smaller quantity of gammarine which they had devoured. As to the structure of the head, it offers, in the opercular bones, in the surface of the cranium, and in its proportions relative to the whole body, very excellent characters; but those, on the other hand, which are taken from the proportional length and size of the jaw-bone, are of no value at all, since the lower jaw is longer or shorter than the upper according as the fish opens or shuts its mouth; and this consideration introduced into the characteristics of the family, has very considerably contributed to multiply the institution of species. The hook which forms the jaw of the *Salmo salar* is not even a peculiar characteristic of this species, since the full-grown males of all the species of the genus present a crooked prolongation of their lower jaw, to a greater or less extent. It results, then, from these observations, that the different species of the salmon family, far from being confined within the narrow limits of some small bodies of fresh water, are, on the contrary, very widely distributed. They also thrive in all climates, at least in all elevations above the surface of the ocean, whether in fresh water or in salt. It is also true they prefer those situations where the water is limpid. Possessed of these facts, which I had collected with the most minute and jealous precautions, I have tried to determine the various species which are found in the fresh waters of the Continent; grounding my examination upon the study of the interior organisation, and upon the particulars already determined which the integuments present concerning the structure of the scales. I have also introduced the shape of the body, and the proportional size of its internal parts, as important accessories to the description of the species. Of course I cannot enter at present into the details of a minute description. This, in fact, is the investigation of which I propose to give an account in my treatise upon the fishes of the fresh waters of central Europe. I must here confine myself to a short statement of the results I have obtained. It is a very singular fact, that those fishes which are the most widely distributed, and those which are most highly prized, are precisely those whose natural history is the most perplexed. The opinions, too, which are so widely extended concerning their geographical distribution, are not at all in unison with the real state of things. There scarcely exists a country to which some peculiar species of salmon has not been assigned; and I may add, that even in the *Règne Animal* of Cuvier, we find many nominal species which are not even local varieties, as I purpose ere long to demonstrate. The cupidity of the fishermen, the rivalry of epicures, and the fastidiousness of the palate of salmon-eaters, have, with-

out doubt, contributed to spread these opinions upon the narrow limit assigned to the haunts of the species of the salmon. There is especially a famous variety, in the annals of epicurism, over which the greatest possible obscurity has been cast,—it is *Pomre chevalier*, the char, or alpine trout. After having attentively examined the continental varieties, I with eagerness availed myself of the opportunity I have lately enjoyed of examining, near their native haunts, several species of this genus which are found in England. Through the kindness of Sir William Jardine and of Mr. Selby, I have also had an opportunity of examining all those which they have collected from the Scottish lakes; and the result has been, that I have succeeded in determining the perfect identity of many of them with the species found in other countries in Europe; while, on the other hand, I am convinced, by the observations of these naturalists, that there are species peculiar to Scotland. Nevertheless, it is true that systematic authors, from having allowed themselves to fall into error by the prevailing opinions circulated concerning the vast multitude of species of this genus, have been investigating the characters of a great number of merely imaginary species. But to the philosophical naturalist, the distinctions upon which they support themselves in establishing the differences of species, are quite insufficient, and the comparative examination of these pseudo species admits of very different results. I am convinced that all the fish belonging to this family on the Continent may be reduced to the six following species:—

“1. *Salmo Umbra*, Lin.—the char of England, the ombre chevalier of the Lake of Geneva; the Rothel of Swis Germany; and the Schwartz Reutal of Salzburg.—Synonyms: *Salmo Salvelinus*, Lin. *Salmo alpinus*, Lin. *Salmo salmarinus*, Lin. (but not in the *Salmo alpinus* of Bloch).—This fish is found in England and Ireland, in Sweden and Switzerland, and in all the southern parts of Germany.

“2. *Salmo Fario*, Lin. the Trout of brooks,—Common trout.—Gillaroo trout,—and Par. Synonyms: *Salmo salaticus*, Schrank. *Salmo alpinus*, Bloch. *Salmo punctatus*, Cuvier. *Salmo marmoratus*, Cuvier. *Erythrurus*, Lin.—It is found as extensively as the first species.

“3. *Salmo trutta*, Lin. Sea-trout,—Salmon-trout. It is the same as the *Salmo Lemnus* of Cuvier; and the *Salmo albus* of Rondeletius.—It is found as extensively as the two preceding.

“4. *Salmo lacustris*, Lin. The same as the *Salmo Ilanica*, and the *Salmo Schiffermulleri* of Bloch.—Found in the lakes of Lower Austria, and in the Rhine above Constance.

“5. *Salmo salar*, Lin. The true Salmon. The *Salmo hamatus* of Cuvier is the old fish, and the *Salmo Gadeli* of Bloch is the young fish.—Found in the northern seas, whence it ascends the rivers even as far as the Swiss lakes.

“6. *Salmo Hucho*, Lin. Of the same species as the preceding.—Peculiar to the waters of the Danube.

“It results then, from these observations, that the different species of the salmon family, far from being confined within the narrow limits of some small bodies of fresh water, are, on the contrary, very widely distributed. They also thrive in all climates, at least in all elevations above the surface of the ocean, whether in fresh water or in salt. Nevertheless, they prefer those situations where the water is limpid. I may state, that it is not upon vague data that I have drawn these several conclusions; but upon the actual examination of living specimens of all the species that have been named, and that I have myself studied them in the localities where they were caught.”

The following particulars of the close of the business, in addition to our preceding statement, are of too much interest to be omitted.

The general secretary stated the results of the proceedings of the general committee on the subjects brought before them for con-

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consideration by the sectional committees, as to grants of money, requests for reports on the progress of science, and recommendations of special subjects of scientific inquiry. They had authorised the appropriation of part of the funds of the Association for the purpose of promoting particular researches in physical, chemical, geological, zoological, botanical, and medical science, to the extent of 830*l*. It was stated by the treasurer, that this large vote of aid to science was not incompatible with the state of the finances of the Association.

The general committee had authorised applications to be made, for continuations of certain reports in various branches of science, to Rev. J. Peacock, Rev. J. Challis, Rev. R. Willis, Mr. G. Rennie, Mr. Stevenson, and Professor Rogers; for reports on the application of mathematics to the phenomena of heat, electricity, and magnetism, by Rev. W. Whewell; on electro-chemistry and electro-magnetism by Dr. Roget; on the zoology of North America by Dr. Richardson; on the botany of North America by Prof. Hooker; on the geographical distribution of plants by Professor Henslow; on the geographical distribution of insects by Mr.

J. Wilson; on the pathology of the nervous system by Dr. C. Henry; and on the effect of circumstances of vegetation on the medicinal virtues of plants by Dr. Christison.

We may also notice that the scientific meeting at Poitiers has just broken up. The number of members present was 250. Some important matters were discussed; and, *inter alia*, one interesting to some literary doctrines, upon which the following resolution was adopted:—"The Scientific Congress of France, sitting at Poitiers, feels itself called upon to express the profound disgust which it feels from the immorality which disgraces a great number of literary productions of our time. It expresses a wish that henceforth writers, to whatever school they may belong, will never deviate from the rules prescribed by good taste and a sense of propriety. It invites all those who think that it is the business of the arts to aim at the improvement of the human race, to co-operate towards the speedy accomplishment of this reform."

In our next and following Nos. we shall take up the details of the most important communications made to the meeting.

LINEAR MEASURES.

We are indebted to the kindness of Sir Thomas Brisbane for the following most useful table, of his own calculation. Having often felt the want of such a document in reading travels and accounts of foreign countries, we begged the favour of being allowed to print it for the public benefit; and have much pleasure in acknowledging the obligation. For ourselves, we shall always keep a copy of it on our library-table.—*Ed. L. G.*

Table of Comparison of Foreign Linear Measures with those of Great Britain.

Name of Country or Kingdom.	Distance and Denomination.	No. in a Degree.	No. of Geographical Miles.	No. of Statute Miles.	No. of Yards.	Time required to perform one of each, at the rate of four British miles an hour.
Great Britain	Mile	60	60	69-059	1760	0 15 0
	Common League	25	2-4	2-762	4861-1	0 41 24
France	Post League	24-79	2-42	2-786	4903-36	0 41 44
	Marine League	30	3	3-453	6077-28	0 51 38
	Myriametre	10	6	6-906	12152-8	1 43 35
Russia*	Verst	104	0-577	0-664	1168-63	0 9 36
	Verst	88-69	0-675	0-777	1367-13	0 11 24
Holland	Mile	19	3-158	3-634	6385-64	0 54 36
Prussia	Mile	18-75	3-2	3-683	6482-1	0 55 12
Spain	League	17-5	3-429	3-946	6945	0 59 24
Portugal	League	18-75	3-2	3-683	6482-1	0 55 12
Germany	Mile	15	4	4-604	8103-04	1 9 0
Switzerland	Mile	12	5	5-755	10128-8	1 26 24
Sweden	League	10-8	5-555	6-393	11251-7	1 36 0
Denmark	League	14-75	4-066	4-682	8240-3	1 10 12
Poland	League	30	3	3-453	6077-28	0 51 38
Hungary	League	12-5	4-8	5-524	9722-2	1 22 48
Bohemia	League	12-5	4-8	5-524	9722-2	1 22 48
Switzerland	League	12-5	4-8	5-524	9722-2	1 22 48
Turkey	Mile	88-69	0-675	0-777	1367-13	0 11 24
Italy	Mile	60	60	69-059	1760	0 15 0
India	Coss	44-44	1-35	1-534	2735	0 18 36
China	Modern Li	3-25	18-46	21-246	37392-96	5 18 36
Persia	Parasang	22-22	2-7	3-107	5468-3	0 46 48
	Delta, Scheme	16-33	3-674	4-229	7443	1 3 36
Egypt	Thebaide ditto	11-11	6-401	6-216	10930	1 33 0
	Heptanome ditto	5-55	10-8	12-45	21912	3 6 36
Olympic	Stadium	600	0-1	0-115	202-4	0 1 48
Roman	Milliarium	75	0-8	0-921	1620-96	0 13 48
	Milliarium	100	0-017	0-019	33-73	0 0 24
Jewish	Sabbath Day's Journey	104-2	0-575	0-663	1013-37	0 8 36

* The verst of the northern and western frontier is 104 to the degree; but on the Turkish side it assimilates with its measures, viz. 88-69 to the degree.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

THE session was opened on Wednesday by a lecture on botany, &c. by Dr. Lindley, which was delivered in the great theatre. The attendance was numerous, and the discourse loudly applauded. The prospects of the Institution were favourably reported; and the North Hospital declared to be so near com-

pletion, that patients may be received within a month from the present period.

The learned professor commenced by some general remarks on medical education, and then proceeded to the proper business of the day. Botany, he remarked, was not the mere art of classifying plants, or remembering their Græco-Latin names, it was properly a branch of physical philosophy, subject to no empirical or artificial limitations, but embracing a know-

ledge of the structure of plants, and of the functions of the minute and curious organs of which they consist. He also remarked on the importance of its application to *materia medica*, (of which it was the keystone,) to agriculture, and to other useful arts. "And this," continued the able professor, "is the great point after all. It is a delightful thing, no doubt, for the philosopher to find himself able to lift the veil from before the mysteries of the creation; and to understand, however imperfectly, the design by which ourselves and all things material and immaterial which surround us, are constructed and mutually adapted to the formation of one stupendous and harmonious whole, is one of the highest attributes of man, and one of the loftiest subjects of contemplation in which the human mind can engage. But, unfortunately, the lot of man is not generally cast in such a mould as will enable him to enter profoundly upon considerations of this kind, unless he finds them lead to some practical result, to some valuable end, by which his own condition, or that of his fellow-creatures, may be bettered. Astronomy, with all its glorious truths, is, I fear, more valued by the bulk of mankind for its importance in navigation than for its noble philosophical attributes; and, in like manner, chemistry for its universal and unlimited application to useful purposes; geology, for its interest to miners and agriculturists; and zoology, for the power it gives us over the useful or noxious animals that surround us, have acquired the great esteem in which they are popularly held, rather than for atomic theories, speculations in cosmogony, demonstrations of development, or other points of high philosophy. Let me not be misunderstood, I do not say that you are not to love science for its own sake, without reference to more utilitarian considerations; I am far from intimating, that in theory the charms of science, and its effect in enlarging and liberalising the understanding, ought not to be in themselves sufficient to induce us to devote ourselves to its pursuit. God forbid I should write myself a follower of that cold and repulsive school of which *cui bono* is the chilling motto; on the contrary, I certainly think that those who merely apply themselves to the study of science from motives of cupidity and avarice, are unworthy to look upon the glorious things it will reveal. But it is also certain that the great end of science is practical good, and that it is only with reference to such an end that the mass of mankind has leisure to attend to it. By this test let botany be tried."

On the evils produced in the growth of timber by ignorance of the principles of botany, the professor remarked—"Of the oaks of all our forests two are the most valuable. By the ignorance of charlatans, and the counsels of persons of the nominal school of botany, the finest species of English oak has been almost extirpated, and another, of equal value it is true for timber, but of far slower growth and less majestic stature, has been allowed to usurp its place. When Caesar invaded Britain, our oaks were indeed the monarchs of the forest. Trees were then common from the solid trunks of which the aborigines fashioned canoes which measured thirty-five feet in length. Where are such trees now to be found? Our forefathers felled the choicest of them, with that improvidence which is characteristic of semibarbarous nations, and trusted to Providence for their replacement. The race, indeed, is still preserved; a scattered remnant yet inhabits the land; but what a time must elapse before the error can be retrieved?"

The professor remarked upon several other points, and concluded an admirable discourse by claiming for our countryman, Ray, the honour of having founded the philosophical school of botany.

FINE ARTS.

MR. MERCIER'S PORTRAITS.

WE were present the other day when this young artist painted a head, in oil-colours, of the size of life, in one hour; and, as far as it went, it was a vigorous and correct resemblance of the subject. The advantages of this system of painting portraits in a single sitting are, in Mr. Mercier's own words, that, "besides the immense sacrifice of time and the personal suffering thus saved to the sitter, it is an undeniable fact that portraits painted with a free and ready hand (provided, of course, the artist possesses all the other indispensable qualifications,) will display a spirit, a truth of characteristic resemblance, and a power of effect, impossible to be produced by the tedious and timid practitioner." To a certain extent this is true: the general expression of a countenance may, no doubt, sometimes be better hit off at once, than by laborious and repeated efforts, so misdirected as to diminish rather than increase the likeness, and to end in tameness and insipidity. But it is hardly necessary to observe, that this is the exception, not the rule. The finest portraits in existence are the results of numerous repaintings, although conducted with so much knowledge and skill, that, as Sir Joshua finely remarks, "the pictures thus wrought with such pains now appear like the effect of enchantment, and as if some mighty genius had struck them off at a blow." It is but justice, however, to Mr. Mercier to add, that he possesses considerable talent and dexterity.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Illustrations to Jennings' Landscape Annual, 1835. Granada, with the Palace of the Alhambra.

IN our 919th number, we mentioned that we had seen several of the plates for this splendid annual, in various stages of advancement; that the subjects were all from Mr. David Roberts's masterly hand, and that the plates, as far as they had then been proceeded with, promised to do justice to the excellence of the designs. A set of finished proofs is now lying before us, and we can truly say that the promise has been fully realised. The publisher observes in his prospectus, that "while the Tourist and the Historian have been eloquent in the eulogy and description of the scenic beauties and architectural grandeur of Spain, it is matter of surprise, as it has hitherto been of regret, that to the artist it is comparatively untrodden ground; and that much, therefore, of the meagre outline which the most graphic pen can only afford, remains to be filled up by the pencil." Mr. Roberts has commenced supplying this deficiency with his usual and well-known talent and taste, and has been most ably seconded by Messrs. Allen, Armytage, Cousen, Challis, Carter, Fisher, Freebairn, Goodall, Higham, Kernot, Radcliffe, Stephenson, Verrall, Robert Wallis, William Wallis, and Willmore. A more picturesque and romantic series of views it is impossible to conceive; and although at one moment we may be tempted to regret that so much beauty is confined within such narrow limits, at the next we are compelled to acknowledge that, however large the space which might have been allowed, it would have been difficult to introduce into it

a greater number of those qualities which constitute the charm of art. In some of these admirable plates, lovely natural scenery, in others, architectural magnificence, predominates. They are twenty-one in number. Among the richest and most attractive are,—“General View of the Alhambra,” “Granada, from the Banks of the Xeiul,” “Palace of the Generalife, from the Alhambra,” “Descent into the Plain of Granada,” “The Vermilion Tower,” “Remains of a Moorish Bridge on the Darro,” “Casa del Carbon, Granada,” “Ronda,” “Loxa,” “Moorish Gateway leading to the Great Square of the Viva Rambla,” “Hall of Judgment,” “Hall of the Absences,” &c. &c. The skilful manner in which Mr. Roberts has occasionally introduced figures, clad in the picturesque costume of the country, adds much to the interest of this delightful publication. In addition to these highly finished Engravings, the publisher has struck off a set of ten woodcuts of the embellishments, the Tomb of Ferdinand and Isabella, the Entrance to their Chapel, the Tower of the Bell, the Fountain of Lions, &c. &c. than which we never witnessed any thing in this branch of art more sweet and captivating. They are perfect treasures for the album, and for illustrating Spanish volumes.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

ADULTERATION OF WINES.

[From Mr. Redding's History, &c.]

“THE spirit of traffic, which attracts to our doors the luxuries of the earth, rarely limits its aim to legitimate profit. As in war all stratagems are lawful, so in trade, the desire of gain wearies imagination with contrivances for turning to account every substance of which money can be made. To be over-scrupulous about the mode would argue tardiness in the pursuit of an object, to which every generous feeling of life must be sacrificed if it intervene, and to gain which, honesty is only the best policy when knavery is insecure from discovery. As an article of commerce finds a larger consumption, and the cost is increased by an extravagant taxation of two or three hundred per cent, the temptation to defraud is greater, because the profits are proportionally enhanced. The adulteration of wine, among that of other articles, has of late become almost a scientific pursuit; and the clumsy attempts at wine-brewing made a century ago, would be scorned by a modern adept.

“Why have recourse to natural wines at all, if combinations, the result of chemical analysis, will answer as well? It is as probable that tartar, spirits of wine, and other ingredients, should combine, and form wine under the hand of the experimentalist, as that brandy should combine with the natural wine. Brandy, cider, sugar, tartaric acid, logwood, or elder-berries, and alum, in proper proportions, would make a beverage not distinguishable from a vast deal of what is drank for wine in this country, and be not an atom more injurious. In fact, quantities have been made of similar ingredients, and yet, on any one well acquainted with the pure wine, scarce as it is, the imposition could not be practised. The wines of Portugal, Spain, and Sicily, are, from the deterioration of their vinous properties by brandy, most liable to imitation; for in proportion as the true virtues of wine remain, the difficulty of imitation is increased. It cannot be denied that the wines of Bordeaux, called ‘claret’ in this country, though not adulterated like the

wines of Portugal, still suffer great injury before they are considered fit for the English market.

“There are large quantities of what is mis-called claret, manufactured in this country, for making which, as well as improved claret of prime character, many receipts are extant. A very inferior French wine, sold to the adulterators at a few sous a bottle, is now frequently mingled with rough cider, and coloured to resemble claret, with cochineal, turnsole, and similar matters. This is pronounced of fine quality, and sold as such in this country. Certain drugs are added as they appear to be wanted, and the medley, to which a large profit is attached from the imposition, is frequently drank without hesitation, and without any discovery of the cheat. New claret is made to imitate old, by uncorking and pouring a glassful out of each bottle, then corking the bottles, and placing them for a short time in an oven to cool gradually; they are then filled up again and finally corked, and passed for nine-year-old wine. Port is put into warm water, which is urged to the boiling point, and then, as already stated, the wine is put into the cellar, and deposits a crust that looks like the growth of years. Madeira is thus, as before remarked, artificially treated. The ancient fumarium seems to have had the same object of forcing a premature mellowness.

“Gooseberry wine itself is often passed off for champagne upon the inexperienced, and the full price of the genuine wine exacted. The very bottles are bought up for the purpose of filling with gooseberry wine, and then corked to resemble champagne. The most wretched wine that could be bought in the country at a franc a bottle is known to have been imported, to throw out the wine, and fill the bottles with champagne from the gooseberry, on which a profit of forty or fifty shillings a dozen may be made. In France this wine is never adulterated by the grower, who has the wine of various prices and qualities, and is interested in its reputation; he sells the inferior kinds for what they really are. An advertiser of the ‘best champagne,’ at a price at which it could hardly be purchased at Epemay, was suffered to obtain a verdict for libel, against a weekly periodical some time ago, because it exposed the deception. It was still more extraordinary that no defence was made, as it was a public duty to make one, and a hundred credible persons could have proved that the best champagne was not to be purchased at such a rate in France.

“So impudently and notoriously are these frauds practised, and so boldly are they avowed, that there are books published, called ‘Publicans’ Guides,’ and ‘Licensed Victuallers’ Directors,’ in which the most infamous receipts imaginable are laid down to swindle their customers. One of these recommends port wine to be manufactured, after sulphuring a cask, with twelve gallons of strong port, six of rectified spirit, three of cognac brandy, forty-two of fine rough cider; making sixty-three gallons, which cost about eighteen shillings a dozen. Another receipt is forty-five gallons of cider, six of brandy, eight of port wine, two gallons of aloes, stewed in two gallons of water, and the liquor pressed off. If the colour is not good, tincture of red sanders or cudbear is directed to be added. This may be bottled in a few days, and a tea-spoonful of powder of catechu being added to each, a fine crusted appearance on the bottles will follow quickly. The ends of the corks being soaked in a strong decoction of Brazil-wood and a little alum will complete this interesting process, and give them

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the appearance of age. Oak-bark, elder, Brazil-wood, privet, beet, turnsole, are all used in making fictitious port wine.*

DRAMA.

DRURY LANE.

THE admission to the upper boxes, i. e. those above the dress circle, reduced to five shillings and the stalls to seven shillings, dependent upon some increase of patronage, which the advertisements say is expected, began very appropriately with the *Hypocrite*, on Wednesday. Farren, *Cantwell*; Harley, *Man-worm*; Mrs. Sloman Young, and Mrs. C. Jones *Old Lady Lambert*; Mrs. H. Cramer (a very pleasing actress, from the Kent Theatre, Kensington, but "Theatre Royal, Bath," according to the bills, as being more sonorous) *Charlotte*. The cast, with the exception of Farren and Mrs. Jones, was far from strong; and a comedy always bordering on grossness was not redeemed by the manner in which it was performed. *Massaniello* was the *finale*, and restored Sinclair to us, after his long absence in America. He was greeted as so deserving a favourite should be, and by his fine vocal exertions shewed how highly he merited the warmest plaudits from his delighted admirers. He looked well, and was in excellent voice.

COVENT GARDEN.

WITH similar alterations in price to its twin-sister Drury, started on its gay career on Thursday, with *Coriolanus*—*Coriolanus*, Mr. Vandenhoff. *Bed and Board*, a new interlude, followed; a poor affair, and deservedly hissed off the stage.

ENGLISH OPERA.

My Grandfather, a new afterpiece, was produced here on Monday, without the promise of extended longevity, though the pretty music is by Mr. Alexander Lee, and Mrs. Waylett sings and Wrench acts in it. The plot is a sort of parallel to the good old farce of *My Grandmother*, but of inferior merit. The heroine, to reclaim a lover, pretends to wed his grandpapa; and in the end turns out, of course, not to have been so great a fool, when all concludes in the usual happy way. In the *Mountain Sylph*, Mr. J. O. Atkins has succeeded to Mr. Phillip's part of *Hela*, and acquits himself most ably. His voice is of a fine quality, and he hardly leaves us a regret for his popular predecessor. Thus, after above thirty nights,

* The subjoined letter is not written in the best temper; nor is it, perhaps, perfectly just to hold us answerable for Mr. Redding's opinions of Dr. Henderson's work. On that work itself we bestowed ample praise in our review of it; and in quoting Mr. Redding, we only acted fairly and impartially by him. As the point is disputed, however, and Dr. H. chooses to be very angry with us, we shall afford him the opportunity of speaking for himself.—Ed. L. G.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

Sir,—As you have been induced, on no better authority than that of Mr. Cyrus Redding, to shew me up in your Journal, as a writer on whose statements little or no reliance can be placed, you may, perhaps, question the assurance, that several of those passages which you quote as original, as well as many other pages of his volume, are only literal translations, or transcripts (for English they can scarcely be called) from the *Œologie Française* of Cuvelaen, published in the year 1827. My work, too, notwithstanding his declared aversion from it, has been pretty freely pillaged; and an impartial reader will soon discover that Mr. R. is quite as "deeply indebted" to me as to most of those authors who figure in his list of assistants. Of his acquaintance with the subject which he professes to treat, you have furnished sufficient evidence in the passage where he places the wine of Niestein in the same class with Johannisberger, and describes it as one of the strongest growths of the Rhine. I am, sir, your obedient servant. A. HENDERSON.

† Mr. Devil, from the same little nursery, is announced for *Shylock*, "from the Theatre Royal, Exeter."

the opera continues to hold out unabated public attractions.

ADELPHI.

THE Adelphi opened on Monday with a drama of the class of terrific diabolism, called the *Black Hand*; or, *the Dervise and the Peri*. The subject is taken, but we are thankful not the details, from the abominable *Juif Errant*, of late prodigiously attractive to the depraved tastes of the Parisian populace, who seem to relish nothing but extravagant and bloody horrors. With all its pruning, the present affair is by no means a happy one. A black hand is impressed on Mrs. Yates's fair bosom (a monstrous conjunction!), for some offence she has committed in the realms of purity and bliss; and she is sent among mankind to tempt a worthy saint, for whose soul the celestial and infernal powers wage a desperate contest. As they alternately prevail, they make a heaven and a hell upon earth; till at last the saint dies and is taken with the Peri (the black mark rubbed off) into Paradise. The scenery is striking, and the blue devils imposing. The play rather resembled *La Tentation de Saint Antoine* than *Le Juif Errant*; the saint being, however, metamorphosed into *Sadak*, a devout Musselman. In the old geography books which instructed our youth, we were told—for every country concluded with its character—that the English were not so celebrated for invention as for improvement on invention. We cannot say that our national characteristic is confirmed in the present instance. The French piece is a ballet; and we must observe that the parts of speech superadded on the English stage are no improvement. There is one good scenic effect totally omitted. When *St. Antony* is perishing for want of food, in addition to the sounds of revelry which proceed from the mansion, an open window gives the view of the kitchen, where the cook, in his white nightcap, is obviously exerting his utmost skill.

The Chain of Gold; or, *a Daughter's Devotion*, is founded on Mde. de Genlis' well-known novel of the *Siege of Rochelle*; altered, however, so as to give Reeve an amusing game-keeper's part, and Wilkinson a good landlord of the Golden Horn. Yates played the plausible and soft-spoken villain very effectively; and Mrs. Yates threw her usual grace and nature into the daughter. A Miss Pitt played *Lady Rosenberg*, but of her we cannot speak favourably.

OLYMPIC.

ON Monday Madame Vestris commenced her merry season with three new burlettas and two first appearances. The performances and *débütantes* were alike successful;—and, in short, the house was so crammed, that we may very truly say there was no room for complaint. *A Little Pleasure*, by Mr. C. Dance, is an amusing trifle, but appeared to us susceptible of improvement by slight curtailment. Mrs. Orger exerted herself with great effect; and Keeley and J. Vining made the most of their respective characters. *The Loan of a Lover*, by Mr. Planché, is an excellent "vaudeville-burletta," in which Keeley plays *Peter Spyk* in an admirable manner: his acting, when he first discovers his love for *Gertrude*, and believes she is to be married to *Captain Amersfort*, cannot be too highly praised: it is only equalled by the truth and nature with which Vestris personates the object of his passion (or rage, we may say). *My Friend the Governor*, also by Planché, is a spirited and entertaining production; in which Liston appeared as *Pequillo*, a

low-born citizen raised to rank and dignity by "his friend the governor," but whose kindness he is led to believe is the consequence of an intrigue with his wife. This occasions a good deal of *équivoque*, and affords Liston ample scope for the display of his talents and genuine humour. The piece is got up with considerable taste, and was well supported by the other performers—Bland, Howard, Salter, Mrs. Macnamara, and Miss Norman. Some pretty music is introduced into the last two burlettas, and we have no doubt they will become permanent favourites. Vestris looks as charming as ever; and, with so many admirers, we only wonder she had not before thought of endeavouring to profit by the *Loan of a Lover*.

THE VICTORIA.

Now under the direction of Mr. Glossop, began its campaign with a bumper house on Monday. The play was *Othello*—*Othello*, Mr. Elton, and *Desdemona*, Miss P. Horton, who continues to develop high histrionic talent in every thing she performs. At the end of the tragedy, which was much applauded, the glass curtain was exhibited, and the whole audience had an opportunity of seeing themselves "*veluti in speculum*," with which spectacle, judging by the shouts, they were astonishingly delighted. Ramo Samee went through his singular exhibition; and the evening concluded with a new farce, called *The Carpet Bag*, in which Mitchell played a lawyer's clerk, in charge of that suspected article, with much quiet humour. Mr. Forrester, Mr. Keene, Mr. Ross, Miss Forster, Miss Garrick, and others, helped to sustain the humours of the piece, which, though not of a foremost order, is lively enough, and full of old and new puns.

VARIETIES.

The College of Physicians have elected for the ensuing year, Sir H. Hallford, president; Drs. Chalmers, Boyton, Roget, and Roots, censors; Dr. Turner, treasurer; and Dr. F. Hawkins, registrar.

M. Arnault.—The perpetual secretary of the Académie Française (as far as aught human can be perpetual in this world) died recently in the 68th year of his age. He was the author of the celebrated tragedies of *Marius* and *Germanicus*; and also of some excellent and instructive fables.

Portrait of the Duke of Devonshire.—We recently noticed a very beautiful portrait of Mrs. Norton by Mr. Minasi; and have since seen one of the Duke of Devonshire by the same artist, in which equal skill and success are manifest. The likeness is striking, and the style and execution peculiarly fine. A little gallery of such productions would be highly interesting.

Bronze Sheathing.—An experiment is being tried at Falmouth on bronze, instead of copper, sheathing. The vessels, like *Pirouette*, in the pantomime, are to have one side bronzed and the other coppered, to try which is the better sheathing.

Earthquakes.—On Sunday, during divine service, another shock of earthquake was experienced at Chichester. The earth heaved tremulously, and the motion continued during nearly two minutes. At Christiania, in Norway, a smart shock was experienced on the 4th ultimo, about eight o'clock in the evening. The vibrations were considerably extended on both sides of the mountains.

Russian Statistics.—Seventy-three periodical journals, in twelve languages, are issued from the press in Russia. There are 1,411 elemen-

tary schools, with 70,000 pupils. At the universities, 3,100 students are educated; and the ecclesiastical institutions rear 3,000 theologians for the service of the Greek church. In the former there are 300; in the latter 427 professors.

Mr. Gibbons Merle.—The newspapers mention the death of this laborious *littérateur*, of cholera, at Boulogne. He was long engaged in the periodical press of London, and by turns contributor to and editor of several popular journals. We do not know that he produced any original work.

Mount Vesuvius.—Renewed irruptions of this volcanic mountain have taken place, far more destructive and alarming than any within a long period of years. The details are afflicting; for though lives have been spared, the lava in its descent has overwhelmed large tracts of cultivated land, and the habitations of many unfortunate people.

Conversion of Salt Water.—We observe, from a prospectus just put into our hands, that a company is being formed to promote and ensure the general success of this important discovery—of which an account was given in our *Lit. Gaz.* No. 919, and the application of which has been secured by patent. In addition to the highly beneficial results mentioned in our notice of the experiments we witnessed, the enumeration of them in the paper now before us states that the residuum, after the process of distillation is completed, is readily convertible into pure salt. Thus, from the wide ocean is at once procured, not only the inestimable benefit of fresh water, but the wholesome means of seasoning food for the consumption of seafaring men. Surely we cannot over-rate the value of this improvement, nor wish it too universal an adoption. Mr. Faraday, Dr. Kerrison, Mr. Maugham, and other eminent chemists, have fully confirmed our favourable report.

Almanacs.—We have already, for 1835, Gilbert's *British Calendar and Almanac*, at sixpence, with a famous frontispiece, shewing the path of "Halley's comet" (which we expect to see in diminished splendour next August), together with much of the usual useful intelligence of such publications; and, oh the march of penny knowledge! we have also *Tilt's Almanac* "for the hat,"—to crown all, we suppose—on the face of a paper circle of some six inches in diameter, with the moon's quarters, holidays, terms, &c. &c. and all for the small price of one penny!

Communication between England and India.—The steam project *via* Egypt is forthwith to be put to the test under proper auspices. The *Hugh Lindsay* steamer is to leave Bombay on the 10th of February, and to be met at Alexandria by a branch steam vessel from Malta. The *Hugh Lindsay* is to remain at Suez till met by the regular Mediterranean packet from Falmouth, to be despatched March 3; and the Maltese boat will set out on her return to that island between the 15th and 20th of the same month. The rail-road across the Isthmus of Suez, established by Mehemet Ali, will, it is hoped, greatly facilitate the success of this important plan of communication.

New Muscular Motion.—According to the *Pittsburg (American) Gazette*, a fine shower of muscles fell within the walls of the jail there, on the 9th of August. The prisoners, thankful for the supply of fresh fish, felt that the tempest was indeed merciful to the shorn lamb.

Dr. Weatherhead gave his introductory lecture yesterday at the opening of the new medical school attached to the Westminster Hos-

pital. It consisted of a luminous and interesting review of the history of medicine from the earliest ages, and was attended by a numerous assemblage of eminent professional characters as well as pupils.

Population of Paris.—By the last census it appears that there are 785,000 inhabitants in Paris, who occupy 29,000 houses.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

The Scholar's Manual, consisting of Ten Classical Disquisitions, designed to illustrate the Ancient Greek Poets, by Godofred Hermann, D.D., Professor of Greek at Leipzig, translated from the Original Latin by E. C. Batley, A.M.

In the Press.

The Life of Thomas Linacre, Physician to King Henry VIII. and Founder of the College of Physicians; with Memoirs of his Contemporaries, and of the Rise and Progress of Learning, &c. from the Ninth to the Sixteenth Centuries inclusive, by J. N. Johnson, M.D., late Fellow of the College of Physicians, London; edited by R. Graves, Esq. of the Inner Temple.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Heath's Picturesque Annual, 1835, 21s. morocco; large paper, India proofs, 21s. morocco.—Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, Vol. LXIX. (Discourse on the Study of Natural History, by W. Swainson, Esq.), 12mo. 6s. cloth.—Consumption Curable, by F. P. Ramage, M.D. 2d edit., 8vo. 8s. 6ds.—An Introduction to Greek Prose Composition, by Rev. John Kenrick, M.A., Part II. (Syntax), 8vo. 5s. 6ds.—A Companion to the Atlas; or, a Series of Geographical Tables, by E. Miller, A.M., 9s. cloth.—The Truth and Excellence of the Christian Revelation, by W. Youngman, 12mo. 3s. cloth.—British Husbandry, (Farmer's Series), Vol. I. 9s. 6d. cloth.—Belgium and Holland, with a Sketch of the Revolution of 1830, by P. L. Gordon, 2 vols. 12mo. 15s. cloth.—Life of Prince Talleyrand, 2 vols. 8vo. 24s. bds.—Bennett's Wanderings in New South Wales, 2 vols. 8vo. 20s. bds.—The Birds of Aristophanes, with English Notes, by Cookley, 8vo. 7s. bds.—The Boy's Scrap-Book, by Tomblinson and Fussell, square 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—Illustrations of the Botany, &c. of the Himalayan Mountains, by J. Forbes Royle, Imperial 4to. Part IV. 20s. sewed.—The Orient Pearl for 1834, 16s. silk.—Miriam Coffin; or, the Whale Fisherman, 3 vols. 12mo. 15s. bds.—The Landscape Annual for 1835, 21s. morocco; large paper, India proofs, 21s. 6d. morocco.—Lectures in Defence of the Church of England, by the Rev. S. J. Allen, 8vo. 10s. bds.—History of England, by a Clergyman, Vol. IV. 7s. 6d. bds.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE GERMANS: NIMBUS.

Royal Asiatic Society's House.

Sir,—Having just returned from the country, I have only to-day had an opportunity of perusing the No. of the *Lit. Gaz.* of the 6th instant. In your "Varieties" you mention that the Germans are called "Nimbus," a name with which you are not familiar. It has occurred to me that an explanation of it might be acceptable to you. It is the only name by which the Germans are known throughout the whole of Russia; it is of Slavonic origin, and signifies "dumb," from the circumstance that when the Germans first found their way into Russia, they were unable to speak any intelligible language. The same appellation is common over the greatest part of the east, only that the Persians and Turks have turned it into "Lemas."

I have been induced to trouble you with this communication, in the hope that it may be of some service to you in the continuation of your very interesting notice of the "Travels of Macarius."—I am, &c., JAMES MITCHELL.

J. K. is very pleasing, but such effusions are more effective in the private circle than for general perusal. Senex Senicis is assured that we always regard quality, not quantity.

The pretended "Life of Talleyrand" is an atrocity. We return the poem of "the Doctor's Dream," as the plain prose anecdote appears to be quite sufficient for its illustration. "After a journey of great fatigue and difficulty, the worthy doctor arrived (in his sleep) at a plain of boundless extent and vivid verdure; upon which, while gazing about in an ecstasy of delight, he suddenly saw rising up an innumerable multitude of heads, all crying simultaneously with one voice, 'You killed me! you killed me!'" Appalled by the noise, for he was a physician in great practice, he clapped his hands to his ears, and awakened both himself and his innocent wife by loudly exclaiming—"For God's sake, don't all speak at once!"

ERRATA.—The juvenile citizens of Edina, "learning's darling seat," called the philosophers of the British Association "skavawangs," not "skavawangs," as printed in our last No. It is of consequence, so let it stand corrected.—By accident, also, "perfectly euphonious" appears for "perfectly euphonous."—Page 623, col. 2, line 13 from bottom, we wrote the name of Hamilton, instead of Robinson, of Armagh.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT

BRITAIN.—The extended and Practical Course of Chemical Lectures and Demonstrations for Medical and General Students, delivered in the Institution of this Society by Mr. Brand and Mr. Faraday, will commence on Tuesday, 10th October, at Nine in the Morning, and be continued on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at the same hour. Two Courses are to be given during the Season, which will terminate in May. For a Prospectus of the Lectures and Terms of Admission application may be made to the Lecturers, or to Mr. Finch, at the Royal Institution.

JOSEPH FINCH, Assistant Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—Faculty of

Arts and Law.—Session 1834-35.—The Classes will meet, after the vacation, on Wednesday, the 15th of October, (instead of the 1st of November as hitherto.) The Rev. Robert Vaughan, Professor of History, will commence the business of the session by a Lecture on a branch of his subject on the former day, at 2 o'clock precisely.

Latin.—Thomas Hewitt Key, A.M.
Greek.—Henry Midlen, A.M.
English and Rhetoric.—Edair, LL.D.
French Language and Literature.—P. F. Merlet, Esq.
Italian Literature and Language.—A. Panizzi, LL.D.
German Language.—Dr. Hausmann.
Hebrew.—H. Harvitt, Esq.
Sanskrit.—F. Rosen, Ph. D.
Hindustani, Persian, and Arabic.—F. Falconer, A.M.
Philosophy of the Mind and Logic.—Rev. J. Hopps, A.M.
History, Ancient and Modern.—Rev. R. Vaughan, A.M.
Political Economy (to commence in February).—J. R. McCulloch, Esq.

Logic.—Law (to commence on the 3d of November).—W. G. Lumley, B.C.L.
Jurisprudence.—John Austin, A.M.
Mathematics.—J. P. White, A.M.
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.—Rev. Wm. Ritchie, LL.D.
Civil Engineering (to commence after Christmas).—Ditto.
Geography.—Captain Maconochie, R.N.
Chemistry.—Edward Turner, M.D.
Zoology.—Robert E. Grant, M.D.
Botany (to commence on the 1st of April).—John Lindley, Ph.D.
Medicine (to commence early in February).—Dr. Turner, Dr. Grant, and Dr. Lindley.
The Junior School meet on the 23d of September. Prospectus may be obtained at the Office of the University, and at Mr. John Taylor's, Bookseller, 30 Upper Gower Street.
Council Room, Sept. 16, 1834. THOS. COATES, Sec.

THE MARCELLIAN FRENCH INSTI-

TUTION, 31 Charles Street, Middlesex Hospital.—A Public Examination after Eight Lessons.—M. Annibal Marcell, M.S.G.F. Author of the "Méthode Nouvelle Théorique," and the Founder of this Establishment, informs his Friends and the Public, that he has lately moved to the above place, where he continues to explain and to justify the novel system of Teaching Modern Languages formed by himself, so entirely opposite to the old school systems.

French Language.—Classes are now in progress on Tuesdays and Fridays for Children, at 11 o'clock A.M.; for Ladies, an advanced Class at Half-past 12 o'clock; and a Conversation Class at 2 o'clock. Ladies are admitted to visit these Classes with free tickets, previously obtained.

* * * Gratiuitous Lectures are given at different periods throughout the year by the Professor, to make known this new system of teaching living languages.

A gratuitous Lecture will be given on Wednesday, the 8th of October, at 12 o'clock A.M., and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, in which Evening Lecture a large Class of Children, who have received eight lessons, and were quite ignorant of French before receiving the first will be examined.

(See Examiner, Sept. 21, 1834.)

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

For October contains, among other articles, the following:—Life of Mrs. Siddons, by Thomas Campbell.—Record Commission, No. V.: Additions and Introduction to Domesday Book.—Architecture of Christ Church, Hants; Church of Anguerny, Normandy.—On the Saxon Scholars of England.—Family of Sir Edmund Verney.—Mr. O'Brien on Irish Antiquities.—On the Undulatory Theory of Light.—Cross at Nevada, Penn. (with a Plate).—Coins of Henry VII.—Remarks on the Book of Snook.—Letters of the Duke of Norfolk and Adm. Parker, on "Strangers" at Norwich.—On the Power of the Bow.—Family History of Mr. Douce.—Retrospective Review of Washbourne's Poems.—With numerous Reviews of New Publications; a Report of the Meeting of the British Association.—Restoration of Norwich Castle.—Antiquarian Researches.—Obituary, with Memoirs of Earl Bathurst, Rt. Hon. M. A. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Yates, and several other eminent characters recently deceased. Price 3s. 6d. Published by W. Fickering, Chancery Lane.

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Ditto, ditto, ditto, Part the 2d, 3d edition, 3s. bound.

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3. First Exercises, to be translated into Latin. 10th edition, 1s. 6d.

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5. Selections from Ovid's Epistles and Tibullus. English Notes. By the Rev. F. Valpy, Master of Reading School. 4s. 6d.

6. Epitome Sacre Historiæ; English Notes. By the Same. 5th edition, 3s. Printed by A. J. Valpy; and sold by all Booksellers. Ask for Valpy's Editions.

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